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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1875. NO. 61.

FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 15, 1875.

DEATH OF THE ENGLISH COMEDIAN GEORGE BELMORE.

George Belmore, the English actor, died this morning at 94 Fourth avenue, where he has been stopping while in this city. Mrs. Belmore and seven children are in London, and to them will be left two or three thousand pounds. They will also receive a large sum from the Drury Lane Dramatic Association. Mr. Belmore made his will yesterday morning, and named for his administrators, Mr. Montague for this country and J. L. Toole for England. He requested that his body be taken to England.

George Belmore was the grandson of James Carr, stage director with Kemble, Kean, Ellison, &c., and son of George Garstin and Caroline Carr. His first appearance as an actor was in June, 1848, in a company known as Palmer's Circuit, Devon, visiting Exeter, Birmingham, Bath, Bristol, Glasgow, Newcastle-on-Tyne and Dublin. Thereafter he at once gained admittance to the London stage, and performed engagements at the Marylebone, Strand, St. James, Astley's, Adelphi for four years: Drury Lane, four years; Lyceum, three years. At the Holborn he appeared as Nat Gosling in the "Flying Scud" 276 consecutive nights, and after this unprecedented run played the parts four hundred nights throughout the provincial towns of England. In character from Dickens' works he is notably famed. He married into the famous Ashley-Cooke family. His wife is said to have been very beautiful. It is supposed that some domestic troubles grew out of their connection. Mr. Belmore, a dozen years since, was the pet of the lords of the turf, and it is supposed his success on the stage in his famous character of Nat Goeling led to his ruin, as he was induced to go into many unfortunate ventures which lost him his property.

THE WACO INVESTIGATION.

The Local Board of Steamboat Inspectors have begun an investigation into the burning of the steamer City of Waco. Richard J. Holmes, who stowed the cargo, stated that 500 cases of refined petroleum were upon the upper deck, aft and forward, and distant 100 feet from any fire, and that other freight of an inflammable nature was on board.

FINANCIAL PANIC IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Dispatches say there is a panic at the London Stock Exchange and the Paris Bourse. The only explanation given is that the questionable kind of Government securities dealt in in those markets have fallen.

DR. BUDDINGTON'S VIEWS ON MRS. MOULTON'S CASE.

Rev. Dr. Buddington said to-day, to a Brooklyn reporter, that he thought Mrs. Moulton justified in calling for a Congregational council to settle the difficulties between herself and Plymouth church, and be believed such council would be called. Of course it will be *ex parte*, as Plymouth church will refuse to join in the call. Dr. Buddington also expressed the belief that Plymouth church had forfeited the right of fellowship by its recent course, and he could not see how the churches which joined in the previous call could adopt any other course than to refuse it fellowship.

METHODIST BOARD OF MISSIONS.

At the session of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to-day, the following appropriations for missions were made: Denmark, $8,802; Germany and Switzerland, $23,637; Norway, $12,000; Sweden, $25,500; California Chinese mission, $10,284, and missions in India, $63,016.

NATIONAL FALL BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

The national fall billiard tournament at the three-ball game, was commenced to-night at Tammany Hall by the two Dions. There are twenty-one games to be played of 300 points each, and four prizes are offered, as follows: First prize, $1,500; second, $1,000; third, $650, and fourth, $350. The winner of the tournament also receives a handsome gold medal. The game was won in the thirtieth inning by Cyrile Dion, Joe scoring 235. Cyrile's highest run was 41, Joe's 22.

A two-game, between Maurice Daley and Rudolph, was won by Daley in the twenty-fifth inning. Rudolph's score 125; Daley's highest run 124; Rudolph's 32.

ANOTHER SHIPWRECK—FIFTEEN LIVES LOST.

The ship Raversering, arrived to-night, reports that October 25, in latitude 46·28, longitude 35·26, she took fourteen men from the brig Morue, from St. Pierre, N. F., for San Salven, France, which had capsized the day before. The Morue had seventeen passengers and a crew of twelve. On the 25th she was struck by a gale which suddenly swept everything from the deck, including the boats. Thirteen of the passengers and two of the crew were lost.

BEGINNING OF LAST WEEK OF MOODY-SANKEY MEETINGS.

The last week of Moody and Sankey's ministrations was ushered in to-night, at the Rink, by another large audience. On account of its being a ticketed audience, the usual rush and crush at the doors were not perceptible. Among the clergymen on the platform, was Bishop Foster, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Moody opened the meeting with prayer and, after glancing around he appeared to notice the satisfaction the different character of the audience before him, and gave out the hymn, "Knocking, Knocking—Who Is There?" which was sung by Mr. Sankey. Luke xiv., 16-24 was then read by the preacher, after which he offered a prayer, the burden of which was that this last week should prove a Pentecostal feast to the unconverted. The hymn "Yet there is room" was sung by Mr. Sankey, the choir joining in on the last line—"Room, Room, Still Room, Oh Enter, Enter Now."

Mr. Moody then said: I want to call your attention this evening to just one clause in that parable I have read—"I pray thee have me excused. Did you ever stop to think what would take place in a city like Brooklyn if God would say will you take all that are ready to be excused, with one stroke, away from this world?" I am sure if that would take place I should have a very slim audience to-morrow night. "They all with one consent began to make excuse," and they have kept it up very well since then for the last eighteen hundred years. They have not been invited to the Rink to hear a stammering preacher, to go into some hospital where they might contract diseases, but they are invited to a feast. It is not every day that people like us are invited to a royal feast, but to-night we are. A King invites us. God wants every man, woman and child to come—that soofer down there, as well as anybody else. Go into the highways and hedges and compel them to come in." God does not mock us; He don't invite us without giving us power to come; you can come if you will. If should begin here to-night to ask you why you don't come, you would all begin to have excuses, and if you didn't have them Satan would be at your elbow suggesting them. What I will say to you, briefly, is that you can take all of your excuses and put them in a bundle and just mark them "Lies." That is plain English, but this just what I mean—down right lies. The excuses of these men were downright lies. Better to say honestly, as a woman said to me last week, "I have no desire to be a Christian; I don't want you to talk to me." "They all began to make excuses." Mark that word "make." They did not have them, so they began to manufacture excuses. A great many of you are rocking yourselves to sleep on that cradle. I pray God that the cradle will be upset and you all turned out to-night. You laugh at the excuses of these men, but have you better ones? I honestly think that the excuses now-a-days are worse than their's were.

The meeting was dismissed with singing and the benediction.

OMAHA.

The Snow Storm Coming East.

OMAHA, November 15.—The storm reported yesterday struck Cheyenne last night, leaving five inches of snow and passed east, arriving here at 2 P. M. to-day. Snow has fallen over the entire line from Omaha to Ogden, a depth of from two to twelve inches. The weather in every place is reported extremely cold.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

St. Louis Whisky Cases—Ex-Supervisor McDonald on Trial.

ST. LOUIS, November 15.—The case of Gen. John McDonald, ex-Supervisor of Internal Revenue of this district, was called in the United States District Court to-day. His counsel endeavored to have the case laid over a few days until certain papers could be received from Washington, but Judge Treat declined to grant the request and a jury was impanneled and the prosecution opened with a statement of the case by Assistant United States Attorney Peddock. The Government counsel on the whisky cases are District Attorney Dyer and his assistants, Bliss and Peddock, ex-Senator John B. Henderson, Geo. H. Shields and Lucien Eaton; for the defense in this case, Judge John M. Krum and Judge Chester H. Krum, his son. The latter was formerly United States Attorney, and is quite familiar with nearly all the whisky cases that have been before the court for several years.

H. W. Loffingwell, the newly appointed United States Marshal, filed his bond to-day and entered upon his duties at once.

STATE NEWS.

Philadelphia builds 6,000 houses yearly.

An unlucky Chester lad has swallowed three pennies, and now has a button up his nose.

Four Lancaster policemen were recently discharged for finding a comfortable place to sleep.

Mr. Eben Brewer, editor of the Erie *Dispatch*, has gone to California on a tour of observation.

Berks county has fifty-seven free bridges—twenty-nine of wood, three or iron, and twenty-five of stone.

Greenville borough, Mercer county, is out of debt and advertises $500 to loan until spring at six per cent.

Mrs. Weitzel, aged eighty years, was killed by the cars at Fritztown, Berks county, on the 11th inst.

The Pleasant Ridge Christian church, in Centre township, Greene county, was dedicated on Sunday, 7th inst.

A little girl in Philadelphia, three years old, has two grandmothers and three great-grandmothers now living.

A new cement mine has been opened at Millesburg, Centre county, and reveals an inexhaustless quantity of the ore.

The Teachers' Institute, in Lancaster county, is termed the "Annual Flirtation Society" by the Columbia *Herald*.

David Thomas, the great iron king at Catasauqua, last week turned the eighty-first milestone in his life's journey.

Mr. William Morse, of Glade, Warren county, died at the advanced age of eighty-five years, last week. He was much esteemed.

George Rogers, formerly of Luzerne county, while hunting a few days ago, accidentally shot himself in the face, causing death next morning.

Miss Orabella Hamsell, of Norristown, who was assaulted by a burglar on Sunday, a week ago, did not return to consciousness until last Thursday.

Esther Templin, aged eight years, was burned to death near Mahanoy City, Schuylkill county, a few days ago, her clothes catching fire.

Lancaster county takes the rag off the bush for big turnips and large eggs. The *Examiner* tells of a turnip weighing fifteen and a half pounds, and of an egg weighing four ounces.

Samus W. Groff, ex-Sheriff of Luzerne county, and ex-member of the Legislature, died at the age of seventy-nine on Tuesday. He was the first postmaster of Carbondale.

Hon. William Stewart and wife, of New Castle, celebrated their golden wedding recently. Mr. Stewart was once connected with the Treasury Department at Harrisburg and was a member of the Legislature.

Jonas Swager recently attended a corn husking at Mr. Samuel Richard's place, in Marlborough township, Montgomery county, and while at supper was choked to death by a piece of meat lodging in his throat. He was 75 years old.

A boy named Beck was killed near Cherry Tree, close to the northern limit of Cambria county, a few days ago, by being thrown from a cart, the wheel catching his head between the spokes, taking him once and a-half around, and then passing over his head, killing him instantly.

Mr. John Nedie, of Unionville, Chester county, has raised on one of the fields on his farm three successive crops of corn. In 1873 he raised the first crop, which yielded seventy-two bushels to the acre; in 1874 he raised eighty-five bushels, and has just gathered the third crop, and finds that he has 108 bushels per acre for the same field.

Armstrong Porter, aged ninety-four years, of Luzerne township, Fayette county, voted the Democratic State ticket on the 2d inst. for the seventy-third time. He resides within half a mile of the place where he was born, and has never lived outside of that township. The veteran is in good health, being able to husk corn and chop wood.

There died in Philadelphia, last week, ten persons—two men and eight women—who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years, to-wit: Nancy Ferguson, aged 99; John Harp, 81; Caroline Nelson, 83; Mary Carter, 85; Eliza B. Kitinger, 83; Susannah Biggs, 84; Ann Jackson, 85; Ann Foley, 85; Lucretia Murray, 86; and Christopher C. pelle, 97.

On Saturday, at Easton, while several persons were engaged in hoisting a 1,500 pound casting from a mold, the foundation of the large crane gave way. Courtland Bell, aged eighteen years, who had been turning the crank, fell beneath the ponderous apparatus and was fatally crushed. Hari Reed, a molder, was badly hurt, and several others made narrow escapes.

Left the residence of his parents, near Greenfield, on the 28th of October, Hugh Love, son of R. C. Love, aged fifteen years. He is of large size for his age. He was dressed in his working clothes, viz: brown sacque coat, grey vest, black pants and long top boots; wore a cap. Any information in regard to him will be thankfully received. R. C. Love, Worth P. O., Mercer county, Pa.

Exchanges please copy.

Rev. Charles McLaughlin, pastor of a Catholic church in Indiana county, on Friday night was observed with one leg hanging out of the third story window of an old Altoona hotel and crying "murder!" Police officers rushed to his room and were informed by the priest that some person had attempted to enter his room to murder him. It was soon ascertained that his mind was deranged. He had in his possession a fine gold watch and over $100 in money.

POLITICAL.

General.

The Albany *Express* proposes that the Republicans, having this winter a majority in each branch of the Legislature, adopt and turn over to the next Legislature an amendment to the Constitution which shall make the maintenance of a system of free public instruction—to be supported by equal taxation—obligatory. Of course, the Democrats who claim to be such good friends of the schools, cannot object to the proposition, and thus may be established an era of good feeling upon the school question.

The Troy *Press* is a sensible Democratic journal. While many of its contemporaries are endeavoring to raise the ghost of the third term, it pertinently says: We think that it is time to let the third term outcry drop, at least until the President is guilty of an overt act in that direction. Regarding his overshrow as certain, in the event of his running again, we could hardly wish for a more advantageous thing for the Democratic party. We need not oppose his movements toward a third nomination, for that is a consummation devoutedly to be wished, from a partisan point of view. It does not stand to reason that the Republican engineers are blind to the fate that would then befall them and their party. That being the case, it is evident that the Democratic prospects will not be brightened in the least by a further hue and cry about Cæsarism, or any other empty cries.

LITERARY MATTERS.

West India Pickles is the spicy title given by W. P. Talboys to a humorous book, in the press of Carleton & Co., being the diary of a yacht cruise last winter among the West India Islands.

Mrs. Marie Darrington Deslonde, a well-known New Orleans society belle, is about to publish, with Carleton & Co., a novel, entitled, *The Miller of Silcott Mill.*

Augusta Evans' new novel.—"Infelice" bids fair to rival "St. Elmo" in advance orders. Carleton & Co., the publishers, are negotiating with a large printer for the enormous number of 50,000 copies, including "the market."

Foreign Trade of Philadelphia.

We publish this morning our usual official statement of the imports into the port of Philadelphia from foreign ports during the month of October. The aggregate was $1,450,456, of which $55,281 was in American vessels and $595,175 in foreign, $947,754 being from England, $114,075 from Belgium, $76,634 from Venezuela, $56,475 from Cuba, $62,116 from Italy, $62,175 from Germany, $29,450 from Spain, $17,140 from the British West Indies, $11,024 from Portugal. The free goods were $139,399, of which there was sulphur, $38,235; paper material, $26,884; chemicals, $46,888; coffee, $75,675; hides, $21,119; cryolite, $15,041. Of the dutiable articles there were—woolen goods, $133,421; tin plates, $153,666; sugar, $13,976; opium, $72,456; leather goods, $25,408; pig iron, $14,763; iron manufactures, $19,772.—*North American*, 15th.

The latest European mails represent the commercial and financial depression in Germany as exceeding that which exists in Austria, which is generally known to be bad enough. A Vienna correspondent of the London *Economist* states that a list of prices of "the safest railway and bank shares and debentures" shows a loss of $60,000,000 since January 1st. When to this is added the heavy losses on Turkish and Egyptian investments, in which some of the German bourses share, it is not difficult to understand the uneasiness felt at London about the possibility of trouble on the Continents' money markets.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Chandler's Guillotine Working.

Indian Commissioner Smith Not Asked to Resign.

Ex-Senator Gwin Takes up His Residence at the Capital.

The Warm Spring Indians Want to be Sent Home.

Vice President Wilson Rapidly Recovering.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 15, 1875.

The Interior Department.

A large number of removals were made in the Interior Department to-day, but Secretary Chandler declines to furnish the names. Many of the Copperheads in the Department are now striving very anxiously to have it understood that they were always the best of Republicans. Mr. Chandler says the statement that he has asked for the resignation of Indian Commissioner Smith is untrue.

Ex-Senator Gwin,

who has been here for several days, went to Richmond this forenoon to have some talk with the Virginia politicians over matters and things. He will be back here in a day or two for the winter, it being his intent on to mix actively in politics here.

The Warm Spring Indians

now in town had another conference with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at three o'clock this afternoon. They want the Commissioner to furnish them with transportation to their home in Oregon, in view of their services to the Government in the Modoc campaign. The Commissioner will probably accede to their request. Since they have been here they have got drunk and had two or three fights with the street rowdies, in which they have been worsted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 15, 1875.

THE PRESIDENT AT HIS MESSAGE.

The President began work on his message to Congress this morning, and will not receive visitors until after its completion.

REDUCTION OF CUSTOM HOUSE EMPLOYEES.

The appropriation for the collection of customs being deficient some $600,000, the Secretary of the Treasury will soon issue an order reducing the number of employees in custom houses.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON

was strong enough to be dressed to-day and to chat with Attorney General Pierrepont and Senator Fenton.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CASE.

The United States Supreme Court did not deliver an opinion in the Union Pacific Railroad case to-day. One of the Justices is authority for stating that all current reports relative to the determination of the case by the Supreme Court are without foundation.

OFFICIAL COTTON REPORT.

The official cotton crop report for November make a direct comparison of the product of this year with that of 1874. As the former reports have indicated, the States bordering on the Atlantic all show a reduced product, and those in the Mississippi Valley an increased yield. The effect of the great September storm in Southern Texas proves less disastrous than was at first represented. The amount of lint, in comparison with the weight of seed cotton, is quite variable, ranging from twenty-five to thirty-three per cent, but so far as reported appears to be less than in 1875. The State percentages, representing the aggregate quantity as compared with last year, are as follows: North Carolina 91, South Carolina 76, Georgia 74, Florida 90, Alabama 102, Mississippi 111, Louisiana 100, Texas 114, Arkansas 130, Tennessee 116. The crop of Arkansas is a good one, but the figures are increased more by the fact of last year's poor yield than by the excess of this year's crop. These figures point to a small advance upon last year's aggregate, if November and December should be favorable to the opening and picking of the cop crop.

RESIGNATION OF DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

Another vacancy was created in the Interior Department to-day, by the resignation of Joseph Lockey, of Minnesota, Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, to take effect December 15, with leave of absence until that date. The office will be filled by Presidential appointment after Congress assembles.

TAXATION OF NATIONAL BANKS AND SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS.

The following report of taxation upon the capital, deposits and circulation of banks and bankers, appears as a supplement to the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

Since the organization of national banks, the amount realized from these sources to the close of the last fiscal year, was $64,980,374; amount realized during the last fiscal year, $7,276,758; amount paid by national banks on deposits alone during the period of their existence, up to June 30, 1875, $30,018,028; amount for the last year, the fiscal year, $3,427,576. The Commissioner calls attention to the exemption of deposits in savings banks. He says that by the existing law, deposits made by the same person are not liable to tax, unless they exceed $2,000. If, says the Commissioner, deposits in these so-called savings institutions are bought and sold, subject to exemption from taxation, where they are employed with such profitable results, it were better to return to the rule adopted by Congress in 1866, where deposits made by any one person in excess of $500 were subject to taxation.

ST. LOUIS.

Contest of the Mayoralty Election.

ST. LOUIS, November 15.—The City Council met to-night and organized as a court to try and determine the contest of Henry Overstolz vs. Jas. Britton for the office of Mayor. An opinion of City Counselor Bell was read to the effect that Council had no jurisdiction in the case and that, having installed Mr. Britton last spring, they could take no further action in the matter. Notwithstanding this opinion, Council decided to take testimony, perfected preliminary arrangements and adjourned until Wednesday.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—For Tennessee, the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the Lake region, rising and high barometer, fresh and brisk north to west winds, colder and partly cloudy weather, and in the last district occasional snow.

Two thousand troops embarked from Santander for Cuba yesterday.

The Black Hills Commissioners are in Chicago, and yesterday began the preparation of their report.

Extensive preparations are making for the Texas Pacific Railroad Convention to be held in Memphis on the 19th inst.

The ship Lennie, on which the mutiny occurred, arrived at Rochefort, France, yesterday. All the sailors found on board were arrested.

Certain Greek Christians of Cappadocia urge the expulsion of American missionaries by the Porte because they make proselytes and incite to rebellion.

The ninth annual meeting of the American Institute of Architects convenes in Baltimore to-morrow, at the rooms of the Maryland Historical Society, and will continue in session on the 18th and 19th.

The clergy of Roubaix, France, refused to chant the prayer beginning with "*Domine Fac Salvam Rempublicam*" on the 7th inst., as requested in the circular of the Minister of Public Worship.

The particulars of the mutiny on the ship Lennie shows that a bottle containing intelligence of the affair was thrown overboard by Van Heydonum, the steward, who, with a sailor and the cabin boy, endeavored to defend the officers at the risk of their lives.

The engagement near Gatschke, between the Turks and Herzegovinians, resulted in the retreat of Selim Pasha with the Turkish force, to Gatschke. Eight hundred to one thousand Turks were killed and their baggage, ammunition and several cannons captured.

The members of the Philadelphia Council, on a visit to Cincinnati, had a reception at the Gibson House, yesterday morning, by the Mayor and a committee from the Board of Aldermen, and were afterward taken to the prominent points of interest in the city and suburbs. They return to Philadelphia to-morrow.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

SADLER-BOYD ROWING MATCH.

LONDON, November 15.—A rowing match for £200 a side and the championship of the Thames, took place to-day between Joseph U. Sadler, holder of the championship, and R. W. Boyd, of Gateshead, Durham. The course was from Putney to Mortlake, about four miles and a quarter. The race was won by Sadler, who announced before the race that, whether defeated or victorious, he would never go into training again.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF GRAIN MARKETS.

LONDON, November 15.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British corn market, says: "The recent unfavorable weather has much impeded field work, which was already much in arrears. The condition of samples has considerably deteriorated. This, with a continuance of the heavy foreign supply, has militated against the price of wheat. Several markets have declined a shilling per quarter, while all are more or less dull. At Paris the best wheat, owing to few offers, has advanced a shilling per quarter. Complaints come from the home market, as well as from those of Holland, Belgium and Germany, of short deliveries with headening prices. In Austria the wintry weather and generally short supplies have occasioned a rise in wheat of from one shilling to one shilling and six pence a quarter. Should the present early frosts herald a severe and long winter, we must expect to witness an advance in prices, notwithstanding the present heaviness of granary stocks."

GREAT DAMAGE BY HIGH TIDES.

LONDON, November 16.—The estimated damage done in London and neighborhood by the high tides to-day, will reach fully five million dollars. The Woolwich arsenal grounds are partially submerged.

France.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS—POSTPONEMENT OF CONSIDERATION OF MUNICIPAL LAW.

PARIS, November 15.—In the Assembly, to-day, the debate was upon the motion of M. Delacour for the postponement of the consideration of the Municipal law till after the general elections. M. Duprat and other Republicans opposed the postponement, charged the Government with designing to influence the elections through the mayors, who, under the existing law, are appointed by the Government.

M. Buffet refused to abandon the mayors, to whom the Government are indebted for their devoted services. The elections will be free and straightforward. The Government has a right to make known and support its opinions at elections. The party of the Right cheered enthusiastically at these utterances. The postponement was then voted by a large majority. The result is considered important and very antagonistic to the Republicans, as the present Conservative irresponsible mayors will manage the elections.

Spain.

ANSWER TO THE NOTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MADRID, November 15.—The *Correspondencia* of this city states that the reply of Spain to the recent note of the United States in regard to the treaty of 1795 will defend the rights of Spain with energy but moderation. It will express the hope that in her desire to maintain good relations between the two countries, Spain will act with reciprocity.

MADRID, November 15.—The *Cronica*, the ministerial organ, says it believes that questions which have arisen between Spain and the United States, with reference to the Treaty of 1795, will terminate in the establishment of an agreement.

The Marine News.

LONDON, November 15.—The steamships Adriatic, Algeria and Columbo, from New York, and Indiana, from Philadelphia, arrived out.

MONTREAL.

Guibord's Funeral To-Morrow—Military Preparations—Anxiety of the People.

MONTREAL, November 15.—To-day Mr. Doutre went to the proprietors of the evening papers and obtained a promise from them not to publish anything to-day relating to the preparations for Guibord's funeral, which he desires to-morrow at noon. Mr. Doutre fears that if the preparations are published beforehand the rioters will take steps to harass the procession and cause bloodshed. Mr. Doutre this forenoon formally entered a writ in the Superior Court, calling on any one of the judges of the province of Quebec to issue an order for the burial. It has been decided not to use the sarcophagus, and the body will be buried in a wooden coffin. The Commissioner of the Dominion Police has ordered out the military to the number of 935 men. All this force will be required, as some 5,000 people are expected in the cemetery, and though the troops have received orders to keep all persons out of the grounds who have no business inside, the order can only be a dead letter. All members of the Institute Canadien will go up heavily-armed. The feeling of the people is anxious and excited. No notice was taken of the matter in any of the Roman Catholic churches yesterday.

TEXAS.

Insecurity of Life and Property on the Mexican Border—Report of the Brownsville Grand Jury.

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, November 15.—The Federal Grand Jury, in their report, say that from Brownsville to the Pecos river, a distance of six hundred miles in length and one hundred in width, to the Nueces river all American rancheros have been ordered to leave their homes, by Mexican raiders, on pain of death, and that one hundred thousand head of stolen cattle are driven to Mexico annually by Mexican marauders. Numbers of Federal officials have been assassinated, postoffices burned, custom houses robbed, mail-carriers and inspectors of customs killed while in the discharge of their duties, and the perpetrators of these crimes have gone unpunished, and general insecurity of life and property prevails on the border. The jury found eighty indictments, and urge decisive action on the part of the State and General Government to punish criminals and protect the inhabitants against the Mexican banditti.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Annual Meeting of Baltimore and Ohio Stockholders—Financial Report and Election of Directors.

BALTIMORE, November 15.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad took place to-day. The annual report shows: Total revenues of the fiscal year ended September 30, 1875, $14,426,552—a decrease, compared with 1874, of $520,538; net earnings, $4,490,008; surplus fund, $34,023,566, which exceeds the entire mortgage indebtedness of the company by $5,307,232. The report shows a steady and continued annual expansion of the tonnage of through merchandise east and west. The passenger earnings exhibit an increase of $94,774.

The report says: "It is believed that the enormous crops grown upon the roadways of the country by the assults made upon the Baltimore and Ohio Company will cause a wiser policy to be generally adopted in the future. Such extreme irregularities and rates, so unremunerative, as were needlessly made, have imperilled such vast interests and injured seriously so much else property that the lessons of the past year should not fail to secure hereafter a judicious and conservative policy."

The following gentlemen were elected directors on the part of the stockholders: Galloway Cheston, Samuel W. Smith, Francis Burns, John Spear Nicholas, John Gregg, Francis King, Oliver O'Donnell, James Harvey, Wm. W. Taylor, Samuel Kirby, John King, Jr., and G. A. Vonlinger.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

George Orwig, aged sixty-five, committed suicide at Bellone, Ohio, on Saturday, being insane. Mr. Orwig had resided in Bellone forty-two years.

Captain E. W. Kennedy, a prominent merchant of Louisville, well known throughout the South and West, was found dead in his bed at the Galt House yesterday. Heart disease is the cause that his death resulted from heart disease.

Capt. Thos. Pinnington, of the firm of Pinnington & Warner, ship brokers, of Cleveland, died on Sunday. Deceased commanded a vessel on the lakes for many years, and was well known in maritime circles. The firm now owns in the harbor are at half-mast in honor of his memory.

Burke & Hely, bankers, of Little Falls, New York, suspended yesterday and made an assignment to J. W. Cronhite, of that village. Their liabilities are about $100,000. Their assets are supposed to be small, but include an $80,000 opera house block and banking house in Little Falls. Burke's Bank, of Utica, indirectly connected with this firm, will be obliged to suspend for a few days.

COLUMBUS.

The Westerville Beer Case—Corbin Wins in the Common Pleas.

COLUMBUS, November 15.—In the Court of Common Pleas, to day, Judge Bingham decided the case of Henry H. Corbin, the well-known saloon keeper of Westerville, vs. the Town of Westerville. The suit came up on error from the Mayor's Court, the Mayor having held the village ordinance relative to the sale of beer, legal. The Common Pleas reversed the judgment of the Mayor's Court, with costs. The case was decided upon the authority of Thompson vs. the City of Canton, XI. Ohio State Reports, that the State law provides that a village Council cannot by ordinance prohibit the sale of beer.

CHICAGO.

Black Hills Commission in Session—Report to be Forwarded to Washington To-day.

CHICAGO, November 15.—The Black Hills Commission have been in session here to-day. During the afternoon and evening a report was made out and agreed upon. It will be forwarded to-morrow. The Commission decline to make public its contents, but it is understood that it contains a full statement of the relations of the Government to the Sioux tribe and recommends important radical changes in the treatment of these Indians.

FIRE RECORD.

Amboy, Illinois—$23,000.

AMBOY, November 15.—The Passenger House and contents were burned here this morning. Loss $22,000; partly insured.

PENNSYLVANIA—OFFICIAL.

POTTER.			
Gov.—Hartranft, R	1,223	Pershing, D	1,019
		Browne, P	2
S. Treas.—Rawle, R	1,222	Piollet, D	1,025
		Pennypacker, P	2
Proth.—Stebbins, R	1,167	Kinsel, D	1,091
Reg. & R.—Baker, R	1,229	Baskins, D	1,023
Com'rs—Cole, R	1,223	Grover, D	1,121
	Kilbourne, R	1,199	Nelson, D	1,015
Auditors—Lent, R	1,215	Rexford, D	1,035
	Steele, R	1,183	Ellis, D	1,011
Surv'y'r—Crosby, R	1,212	No opposition.	
SNYDER.			
Gov.—Hartranft, R	1,701	Pershing, D	1,379
		Browne, P	29
S. Treas.—Rawle, R	1,692	Piollet, D	1,382
		Pennypacker, P	25
A. Judge—Gember-			
ling, R	1,643	Hilbish, D	1,409
Sheriff—Bogar, R	1,590	Eisenhart, D	1,465
Treas.—Beaber, R	1,728	Schnee, D	1,344
Com'rs—Romig, R	1,687	Krebs, D	1,595
	Row, R	1,578	Norman, D	1,256
Coroner—Smith, R	1,592	Specht, D	1,240
Auditors—Middle-			
swarth, R	1,598	Glass, D	1,332
	Diffenbach, R	1,672	Reber, D	1,225

OHIO NEWS.

Guernsey county boasts of a giant six feet four inches high.

A Chinese female physician has commenced practice in Toledo.

The Massilon Driving Park Association has given up its organization.

The hog crop of Greene county is fully a third short of that of last year.

Not a single county fair in Southern Ohio paid expenses the present season.

A grey eagle was shot lately in Harrison county measuring seven feet from tip to up.

Calvary church, Evangelical Association, in Akron, was dedicated on Sunday, 14th inst.

Springfield is considering the propriety of putting into operation a telegraphic fire alarm.

Cleveland has passed an ordinance prohibiting boys from jumping on cars while in motion.

The annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society will convene at Toledo, December 14.

Mrs. Mary Parker, widow of the late Judge Parker, of Mansfield, has just died, aged seventy-seven years.

Ernest Meeker, of Huron, was drowned near Sandusky lately, by the capsizing of a boat. He leaves a family.

A convention of the Ohio National Guard will be held at the armory of the Harriers Guards, at Dayton, on Tuesday, November 23.

The loss of the Tiffin National Bank through the gambling in gold and in stocks by its cashier, John T. Huss, will be over $125,000.

State School Commissioner Smart says that 15,000 of the teachers of Ohio are country school teachers, and only 20,000 city teachers.

Joseph Hucheson, a well known banker of Columbus, who has been abroad for precious health, has just died at Hanover, Germany.

The small-pox has made its appearance in Tiffin, and the authorities are trying to prevent it from spreading beyond the family in which it first appeared.

It will cost the Union Depot Company of Columbus about $5,000 per annum for gas, notwithstanding every precaution being taken against needless consumption.

The Dayton Y. M. C. A. has taken a new departure. The elegant parlors and reading rooms will hereafter be opened to the public on Sabbath from 1 P. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Henry Campbell, of Mt. Vernon, has a copy of the New Testament, printed at Rhemes, England, by John Fogney, in 1582—nearly 300 years old. So says the *Banner*.

The County Infirmary of Ashland county is said to be in a shameful condition. The building occupied by the insane patients is represented as loathsome beyond description.

Mr. George Hippee, for about sixty years a resident of Canton, was buried Tuesday. Mr. Faber, in years past an extensive manufacturer in Pittsburgh, has also just died at Canton.

Friends of the movement for a religious centennial at Cincinnati have appointed a board of fifteen managers, charged with execution of the plan for holding a religious centennial celebration in the next year.

Lizzie Gross, the alleged victim of an outrage, last Thursday night, at a variety theater in Toledo, has become insane, after testifying in a suit brought against the perpetrators for rape. The case is a particularly trying one.

A little girl, eight years of age, sent by her mother on an errand in Cleveland on the 14th of August last, has not since been heard from, and is supposed to have been stolen. The parents of the child, named Gilman, are very poor.

The City Council of Lima, Allen county, has issued a call for a State Convention at Columbus, December 8, to devise some effectual measure for abating the tramp nuisance. The Legislature will probably be memorialized on the subject.

Sylvester Bissell, a wealthy and influential citizen of Aurora, Portage county, died instantly on Saturday evening, in his carriage, from supposed heart disease, while returning home from Mantua. His age was sixty-one years. His sudden death creates a profound impression in the community.

A tramp giving the name of William Riley was arrested on Friday night at Mt. Vernon by Chief of Police Magers and Patrolman Lindsley, of the Second district, in the act of burglarizing the drug store of Baker Brothers. The thief had effected an entrance and opened the front door to aid his escape, when he was nabbed

An old coin was plowed up near Circleville a few days ago, having a chunk of gold welded in, and marked on each side I. R. On one side it bears the coat-of-arms of Portugal, on the other the inscription "Johannes V. D. G., Port. Et Alg. Rex. R. Gregg, Francis King, Oliver O'Donnell, James Harvey, Wm. W. Taylor, Samuel Kirby, John King, Jr., and G. A. Vonlinger.

Mary Ruppreet, of Columbus, has been appointed guardian of her husband, under an act of 1871, setting up the intemperance of her husband as cause for applying for the appointment. Under this act, for cause shown as to intemperance, a wife, son, or daughter, or other person interested in having property rights being squandered, can be appointed guardian, or have one appointed. Mrs. Ruppreet's bond was fixed at $6,000.

A jewel of a girl lives in East Toledo. One day this week she walked to the water works, three miles, climbed the ladder to the top of the stand pipe; and returned a portion of the way home to a friend's, where she "sat up" all night with her sweetheart. Then she walked home, disdaining to wait five minutes for a street car, washed clothes all day, and at night went to dances, and she was not in very good health, either.

Burke & Hely, bankers, of Little Falls, New York, suspended yesterday and made an assignment to J. W. Cronhite, of that village. Their liabilities are about $100,000. Their assets are supposed to be small, but include an $80,000 opera house block and banking house in Little Falls. Burke's Bank, of Utica, indirectly connected with this firm, will be obliged to suspend for a few days.

VICTORY!!!

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1875.

THE Eastern coal production is now up to and ahead of the production of last year. The falling off occasioned by the long strike in the Schuylkill regions has been made up, and the market is now as well supplied as ever.

EX-PROTHONOTARY of the Supreme Court, Ross SNOWDEN, thinks the Legislature was better when he was a member than it is now; but he is the only one that thinks so. It was not good enough, at least, to teach him that the issue of fraudulent naturalization papers was a crime.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, of Boston, is supposed to be a lineal descendant of Sir BOYLE ROACH. In a late sermon he said:

"Lies are frail things at first that an infant's finger could crush. They soon, however, grow into oaks, spoken at first in whispers and then sold at the corners of the streets for two cents; uttered in cyphers, and then blazoned on a midnight sky."

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Graphic*, referring to the election in Philadelphia, says:

"Bill McMullin repulsing negroes from the polls at Philadelphia and contemning the order of the court, and Furman Shepherd giving the opinion that those disfranchising negroes had no remedy but a civil suit, are types of a political party on whose head the American citizen will keep his heel until the eternal justice of things is too well established to be altered by that party's going at large."

IN VIEW of the steadily increasing importations into England of American cotton goods, the London *Drapers' Journal* despairingly asks, "Is Protectionist America really to distance Free-trade England in an industry (cotton) so peculiarly her own, and in which she has hitherto considered herself beyond rivalry?" The heresy that protection is injurious to the manufactures of a country has taken such firm hold of the English mind that it cannot comprehend how such a thing as this can be.

WHEN it is remembered how much the Democrats expected from the temperance vote, and how credulously they relied upon it to carry them into office, the following fling at the Prohibitionists by PERSHING'S organ, the Pottsville *Standard*, is not to be wondered at:

"The temperance folks come in just nowhere in the count. While giving them credit for the best intentions in the world, frankness compels us to admit that they didn't form even a respectable tail to the Democratic kite."

THE system of canvassing the official votes of the several counties by the courts does not seem to be any more correct or trust-worthy than the old system. The *New Castle Guardian* says the Court in Lawrence county certified the votes for HARTRANFT at 2,335, when it should have been 2,388, and the vote for PENNYPACKER, 748, when it was only 648. The error in the former case arose from copying the return of the Second ward of New Castle at 205 instead of 258, and in the latter Slippery rock township is made to give PENNYPACKER 157 votes instead of 57 as the officers of election certify. This was simply carelessness on the part of the court or its officers, and the old Board of Return Judges could hardly have done worse.

THE New York *Bulletin* does not regard the recent numerous business failures as evidences of the unsoundness of current trade, but as the culmination of past misfortunes growing out of over-trading, excessive credits, and all the other risky methods of doing business which paved the way for the collapse of 1873. This is the true philosophy of the situation, and it is well to keep it in view, if only as a corrective for the misanthropic views which some people are apt to fall into from a misapprehension of the real meaning of what is transpiring around them." The *Bulletin*, also notes the fact that these failures are mainly confined to the East. "The further we go South and West," it says, "the reports grow more cheerful." The reports from the Eastern business centers do not lack in cheer; but the liquidation of so many business houses, in trouble on account of old scores, detracts in some measure from the otherwise favorable condition of trade. Taken altogether, the reports of an improved aspect of business affairs continue encouraging.

THE revival of our export trade as manifested in the large shipments abroad of American cotton goods moves the New York *Times* to say:

"Competent judges of the trade assume this to be the starting-point of a vast export movement of American cotton cloths, which will, in certain departments at least, compete with English manufactures in Manchester itself, and which ere long must find their place side by side with the products of British looms in the bazaars of the Levant, Madras and Bombay. All indications combine to show that we are on the threshold of a new era in the industrial history of the country. The present generation will probably live to see the United States the greatest cotton-weaving, as well as the greatest cotton-producing, country in the world. So with our iron and coal industries. We have reached the point where the import of manufactured iron has all but stopped, and where people begin to talk of American iron being sold at a profit in the English market. We are, in fact, making our first essays in the two great departments of the industrial competition of the world, and it is evident that our capacities for the development of foreign trade in both are simply boundless."

The exports of cotton goods from New York up to Saturday last, since January 1st, 1875, aggregated 28,590 packages, and from Boston 13,211 packages. The exports of leather, also for ten months, aggregated 14,558,660 pounds.

These exports, it is safe to say, could never have occurred under a free trade policy. Protection has developed our manufactures to the competing point, and if it is adhered to will steadily increase such exports. To abandon that policy, now, for free trade, would therefore be suicidal.

IT HAS never yet been settled as to what use there is in lying, in politics or any thing else. Prior to the late election the dead walls in Philadelphia were placarded with posters to the effect that the city debt was $74,000,000; and the Democratic papers kept up the same wail, alleging that Philadelphia was as corruptly governed as New York.

The municipal authorities of that city paid no attention to this allegation, at the time, and wisely; for a correction of a lie is never able to overtake the lie itself. But they now come forward and show that the actual funded debt of the city is but $61,500,000. This sum includes $5,300,000 loaned to and guaranteed by the Gas Trust, the Trust assuming payment, both interest and principal. The total is thus reduced to $56,200,000. In addition to this deduction there is a sinking fund which is required to purchase annually city bonds sufficient to pay the city debt in thirty years. This fund now holds $10,000,000 of city bonds and $4,500,000 of stock in the Pennsylvania and North Pennsylvania Railroads, which is exchangable at par for city bonds, making $14,500,000, which, deducted from $56,200,000 leaves the total of the real city debt at $41,700,000. This is not a hopeless or very embarrassing amount of debt for a large city like Philadelphia, and compared with New York it is but about as one to four. It would be a happy thing for both cities if neither of them could ever borrow another dollar; but the comparison between the two is all in favor of Philadelphia. New York is compelled to raise, by taxation, annually, as much money as would pay off the entire debt of Philadelphia in one year.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

The uneasiness of the Democratic papers about the school question, their apparent anxiety to belittle it, and their constant reference to it, either in deprecation of its importance, or to show that there is really no danger impending in connection with it, all indicate the consciousness that it is the coming question in politics. They would like to avoid it, or stave it off; but they evidently feel an apprehension that it will press itself for consideration in spite of all that can be done to prevent it.

The Catholic bishops, such, for instance, as Bishop MCQUADE, of Rochester, and Bishop GILMORE, of Cleveland, are much more moderate in their tone on this question since the late elections than they were before, but they still maintain their position of demanding either a proportionate share of the school money direct, or the maintenance of Catholic schools out of the common school fund. They are not, they say, the enemies of the public school system. Certainly not. They want the schools to go on, but they want, also, to have all their children educated in separate schools, under Catholic teachers, and at the public expense, the religious part of their education to be given after or between the regular school hours.

Whether, therefore, they fall back upon a demand for their proportionate share of the school fund, with which to carry on schools under their exclusive control, or whether they claim separate Catholic schools to be maintained out of the common fund derived from taxation, we are confronted with the necessity of deciding, not between these plans but, upon the simple question, shall sectarian schools be maintained at the public expense? That is the naked question, and that is the point to be passed upon by the popular verdict. It is not as to *how* sectarian schools shall be maintained but, shall they be maintained at all?

In either of the forms proposed the schools would not be either public or common. They would be sectarian, in the fullest sense of the term. No child of parents belonging to any other sect would be permitted by its parents to attend either the schools under exclusive Catholic control, or schools taught by teachers selected with a special view to their religious convictions. The purpose of the demand for such schools is to make them Catholic, or, as we prefer to phrase it, sectarian. Cover the proposition up with whatever verbiage you chose, and you will have to come back to the conclusion that the object is to secure schools in which Catholicism shall be taught as a part of the plan of education, and at the public expense.

We care little, consequently, for the particular shape in which this demand is or may be pressed. We take our stand upon the broad ground of hostility to sectarianism in the public schools. This is the only common ground on which schools free to all can be kept up at the public expense. If the State is to educate her children out of a common fund, derived from general taxation, she must educate all alike, and leave religious views to be inculcated in some other way.

The question as to the complete secularization of education is another question altogether and can best be settled by itself; the first and most important question is to dispose of the demand put forth by such representative men as Bishops MCQUADE and GILMORE. That is the coming question. We do not propose to enter more fully into its details to-day; but we desire to keep our readers acquainted with the shape it is likely to assume. It is a question which cannot be ignored or poohpoohed out of the way. It is a living, practical question, which no ingenuity can evade, and it behooves us to be getting ready to meet it as intelligently as we may.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Or in valley, or in mountain,
With horizon scant or wide,
Each is by his nature tied:
Scoop handfuls from sea or fountain,
Be thou poorer, be thou richer,
Thou canst only fill thy pitcher.
—*Emerson.*

The Kentucky papers have organized a strong opposition to the use of snuff by girls.

This is good news for shellfish people: Oysters are better than they have been for years before.

Lot Terry addressed a Maine audience last week; but the audience found that lottery all blanks.

Mr. Toothache is elected to the Kansas Legislature. The man who ran against him ran against a snag.

Vermont conundrum: If all things are for the best, where do the rations for the second best come from?

You are always justified in picking the pockets of a chromo man, because he has pict-ures.—*New Orleans Times.*

The old theory that where there's a will there's a way has been upset. Where there is a will there is sure to be a lawsuit.

A Nashville tombstone bears the inscription, "His accounts were square to a cent." It does not state what circle he moved it.

The voice of Bill Allen is no longer heard. He is *mum*. He was a mummer during the late campaign, and now he is a mum-my.

If Vice President Wilson should die, Senator Ferry, of Micigan, would become Vice President, he being President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

The Cincinnati *Times* complains that the New York *Tribune* is showing its ears again on the Ohio election." What else can a donkey do?

Rattlesnakes are reported as being more abundant in South Carolina this year than for years. Copperheads are also very plenty, this year, in Mississippi.

The Democratic City Council of Lexington, Kentucky, is dividing the public school fund and appropriating a share of it for the support of two Catholic schools.

"Does a blue hitching-post look better than a red one?" is the question which agitates Duluth and sends the hot blood of excitement coursing through the veins of her most lethargic citizens.

The Ulster has reappeared, and no tuck has yet been taken in the skirts. There is also a similar garment called the Wimbledon, and still another after the style of coat worn by Prussian army officers.

A Milwaukee man made three unsuccessful attempts to blow his brains out, and then his wife told him: "Don't try it again, John; you haven't got any." He goes about now saying he owes his life to that woman.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, having noticed that a New York actor has abandoned his profession and asked the prayers of Mr. Moody and his audience, thinks it time for some of the New York editors to forward their petitions.

The terror of the farmer just now is the tree peddler, who fascinates the horticultural soul with a book full of gorgeously colored pictures of all sorts of possible and impossible fruit, such as never yet grew on earthly tree.

Fashion has decreed that wedding tours may be dispensed with. Young married people can enjoy their honeymoon at home and still be fashionable. Now let fashion decree that expensive funerals shall not hereafter be required.

The Pennsylvania Company, it is said, has been offered $75,000 for the use of the Bryn Mawr Hotel next season. It was intended to be the temporary abode of "Unser Fritz" and his suite, but the owners stand out for $100,000.

A colored woman of Lairtonville, Ga., lately died at the advanced age of one hundred and twelve years. She was supposed to have been the oldest person in that State. She was born on Roanoke Island, and was twelve years old when the war of 1776 commenced.

Three families at Rotterdam were lately poisoned by partaking of soup. An investigation ensued, when it was discovered that arsenic was the cause, and that it had been left after the washing of clothes in a boiler which had not been properly cleaned before the soup was made in it. The arsenic came, of course, from printed goods, in which it was used.

The city of Ahmedabad, the oldest, and at one time one of the most beautiful cities in India, is declared by the Sanitary Commissioner to have had no sanitary arrangements for several centuries past, and the earth has become so impregnated with abominations that not a drop of pure water can be obtained within the city walls; even garden plants die if watered with it.

PERSONAL.

Recorder James Givin, of Philadelphia, has been stricken with paralysis, and is in a dangerous condition.

Thomas M. Wilmot, the only surviving child of Judge David Wilmot, of this State, died in Illinois on the 9th inst.

General Meredith, who died lately in Indiana, was six feet seven inches high, and President Lincoln used to say that the General was one of the few men he looked up to.

Wendell Phillips clings to the belief that only women can work out the salvation of this country. Wendell's own attempts are the best argument he offers to support his belief.

Senator Schurz will settle permanently in New York city, while General McClellan is about to take up his residence in Baltimore. The latter declares that he is out of politics. He had the politics knocked out of him in 1864.

The tomb of General Zach. Taylor, the renowned chieftain of the Mexican war and twelfth President of the United States, is located about five miles from Louisville, Kentucky, on the Brownboro' turnpike, has recently been remounted and beautified by his nephew, Richard H. Taylor.

George Bancroft announces that he has in preparation a history of the United States from the close of the revolutionary war to the present time, in four volumes, of which the first, covering the period from the peace of Paris, November, 1782, to Washington's inauguration, May, 1789, is nearly ready. The rest will speedily follow.

The Binghams, the Evansville distillers, preferred to have their distillery property confiscated to the General Government rather than to bring their business books and papers into the United States Court for examination. They chose this horn of the dilemma, under the recent decision of Judge Gresham, and yesterday [illegible]

of the judicial presence about $60,000 poorer than they went in.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Some rude boys broke into the hall of the Vincennes Spiritual Association, where Mr. Green was giving seances, and captured the following articles, viz: One trap door through which the spirits passed upward in their flight; one rope ladder on which the spirits ascended and descended; also two ladies' dress skirts, used by the spirit forms when they desired to appear in respectable society. Mr. Green was brought to grief by the unexpected exhibition of these articles in his last seance.

The *Churchman* says that several years ago a lady, becoming tired of a fashionable life, resolved to devote her time and money to higher purposes. She accordingly went to a sandy island off the Atlantic coast where dwelt two hundred persons in ignorance and poverty, and commenced to labor for their improvement. She began by teaching them how to successfully cultivate the soil, then established a school, and afterward a church. Now the island blossoms like the rose, and an industrious and moral people rise up and call that lone woman blessed.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Classification of Articles—Allotment of Space—Special Exhibitions—Gatherings of Orders and Fraternities.

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Managers of the Centennial for the information of the public:

The act of Congress which provided for "Celebrating the one hundredth Anniversary of American Independence, by holding an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures and Products of the Soil and Mine," authorized the creation of the United States Centennial Commission, and entrusted to it the management of the Exhibition. The body is composed of two Commissioners from each State and Territory, nominated by the respective Governors, and commissioned by the President of the United States. The enterprise, therefore, is distinctly a national one, and not, as has sometimes been stated, the work of a private corporation.

The Exhibition will be opened on May 10th, 1876, and remain open every day, except Sunday, until November 10th. There will be a fixed price of fifty cents for admission to all the buildings and grounds.

The Centennial grounds are situated on the western bank of the Schuylkill river, and within Fairmount Park, the largest public park in proximity to a great city in the world, and one of the most beautiful in the country. The park contains 3,160 acres, 450 of which have been inclosed for the exhibition. Besides this tract, there will be large yards near by for the exhibition of stock, and a farm of 42 acres has already been suitably planted for the tests of plows, mowers, reapers and other agricultural machinery.

The Exhibition buildings are approached by eight lines of street cars, which connect with all the other lines in the city, and by the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads, over the tracks of which trains will also run from the North Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroads. Thus the Exhibition is in immediate connection with the entire railroad system of the country, and any one within ninety miles of Philadelphia can visit it at no greater cost than that of carriage hire at the Paris or Vienna Exhibition.

The articles to be exhibited have been classified in seven departments, which, for the most part, will be located in appropriate buildings, whose several areas are as follows:

DEPARTMENT.	BUILDINGS.	ACRES COV.
1. Mining and Metallurgy, 2. Manufactures.	Main building.	21.47
3. Education and Science, 4. Art,	Art Gallery.	1.5
5. Machinery	Machinery Building.	14.
6. Agriculture.	Agricultural Building.	10.
7. Horticulture.	Horticultural Building.	1.5
Total		48.47

This provides nearly ten more acres for exhibiting space than there were at Vienna, the largest International Exhibition yet held. Yet the applications of exhibitors have been so numerous as to exhaust the space, and many important classes of objects must be provided for in special buildings.

An important special exhibition will be made by the United States government, and is being prepared under the supervision of a board of officers representing the several Executive Departments of the Government. A fine building of 4½ acres is provided for the purpose, space in which will be occupied by the War, Treasury, Navy, Interior, Postoffice and Agricultural Departments and the Smithsonian Institution.

The Women's Centennial Executive Committee have raised $30,000 for the erection of a pavilion in which to exhibit every kind of women's work. To this collection, women of all nations are expected to contribute.

The list of special buildings is constantly increasing, and present indications are that their total number will be from 200 to 250. Most of the important foreign nations—England, Germany, Austria, France, Sweden, Egypt, Japan and others—are putting up one or more structures each, for exhibiting purposes, or for use of the commissioners, exhibitors and visitors. Offices and headquarters of this kind, usually of considerable architectural beauty, are provided by the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Missouri, Kansas, Virginia, West Virginia, Nevada, Wisconsin, Iowa and Delaware; and it is likely that others will follow in the example.

A number of trade and industrial associations, which require large amounts of space, will be provided for in special buildings. Among these are the photographers, the carriage builders, the glass makers, the cracker bakers, the boot and shoe manufacturers, besides quite a number of individual exhibitors. The great demand for space will probably render this course necessary to a considerable extent, especially for exhibitors who have been tardy in making their applications. In the Main Exhibition building, for example, 333,300 square feet of space had been applied for by the beginning of October by American exhibitors only, while the largest amount of space which it has been possible to reserve for the United States department, is only 160,000 square feet, about one-third of which will be consumed by passage ways.

The Machinery Building, like the others, is already covered by applications. There are about 1,000 American exhibitors in this department, 150 English, and 150 from other European countries, which is about 250 more than entered the Vienna Machinery Exhibition. Extra provision is being made for an increase in accommodations for the hydraulic machinery, the steam hammers, forges, hoisting engines, boilers, plumbers, carpenters, etc.

Power in the Machinery Hall will be chiefly supplied by a pair of monster Corliss engines. Each cylinder is 40 inches in diameter, with a stroke of 10 feet; the flywheel is 31 feet in diameter, and weighs 650 tons; the horse-power is 1,400; and the number of boilers is 20. This engine drives about a mile of shafting.

For the Art Exhibition, the most eminent American artists are understood to be at work, and it may be confidently stated that, especially in the department of landscape painting, the United States will present a finer display than the public has been led to expect. Quite aside from the contributions of American artists, applications from abroad call for more than four times the exhibiting space afforded by the great Memorial Hall. Provision for the surplus will be made in temporary fireproof buildings, though all exhibiting nations will be represented in the central Art Gallery.

The Secretary of the Navy has arranged that a United States war vessel shall call next spring, at convenient European ports, to collect and transport hither to the Exhibition the works of American artists resident in Europe. Among the ports thus far designated, are Southampton for England, Havre for France, Bremen for Germany, Leghorn for Italy, to which, if desirable, others may be added.

Mr. Bell, the eminent English sculptor, who designed the groups for the plinth of the great Albert Memorial in Hyde Park, London, is reproducing in terra cotta, at the celebrated works in Lambeth, the one with symbolizes America. The figures in this group are colossal, covering a ground space of fifteen feet square. It will probably be placed in the great central gallery, opposite the principal entrance.

The Art Exhibition will include, in addition to the works of contemporary artists, representative productions of the past century of American art—those, for instance, of Stuart, Copley, Trumbull, West, Alston, Sully, Neagle, Elliot, Kensett, Cole. These, as well as the works offered by living artists, will be passed upon by the Committee of Selection, who will visit for the purpose New York, Boston, Chicago and other leading cities in order to prevent the needless transportation to Philadelphia of works of art not up to the standard of admission.

A large number of orders and fraternities have signified their intention to hold gatherings at Philadelphia during the period of the Exhibition. Among those which have now been enumerated, are the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Grand Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Grand Lodge, United States, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Grand Commandery Knights Templar; Grand Army of the Republic, Pennsylvania Branch; Caledonian Club; Portland Mechanic Blues; Welsh National Eisteddfod; Patriotic Order Sons of America; California Zouaves of San Francisco; an International Regatta; the life insurance companies; National Board of Underwriters; State Agricultural Society; Second Infantry, N. G., California; Philadelphia Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church; Cincinnati Society; California Pioneer Society; American Dental Convention; Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America; Independent Order of B'nai Berith; National Alumni Association; Salesmen's Association; Fifth Maryland Regiment; American Pomological Society; Malster's Association of the United States; Army of the Cumberland; Humboldt Monument Association; Christopher Columbus Monument Association; Board of Trade Convention; International Typographical Congress; Rifle Association of the United States; Centennial Legion; Philadelphia County Medical Society; International Medical Congress, Old Volunteer Fire Department of Philadelphia.

The shipments from the port of Saginaw, Mich., for the season to November 1 were as follows: 419,425,813 feet lumber, 39,016,300 pieces lath, 107,309,500 pieces shingles, 298,064 barrels salt, 5,942,481 pieces staves, 15,800,300 pieces hoops. The lumber shipments fall short of those for the corresponding period of 1874 24,502,371 feet. In shingles there is an increase of 58,975,000 pieces.

DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

LIPPINCOTT'S.

The December issue closes the sixteenth volume of this excellent magazine. The number before us opens with a handsomely illustrated article on "Up the Thames," the second of a series on this interesting river, by Edward C. Bruce. The principal places described are, Richmond and its surroundings, Twickenham and Wimbleton Common. "Sahara" is the suggestive title of another illustrated article, which at the present time is of peculiar interest, from the fact that the different projects now on foot for facilitating communication across the Great Desert render this description of the oases and sandy wastes, and of the people that inhabit them, very seasonable. Frances Anne Kemble adds greatly to the interest of this number by her "Notes on the Characters of Queen Katharine and Cardinal Wolsey in Shakespeare's Henry VIII." "The Romance" is concluded in this number. "Carmela" is an exquisite poem by Emma Lazarus. "Betrayal" is also a fine specimen of an American poem by Sidney Lanier, to whom we are indebted for several very fine productions. "Medical Education in the United States," by H. C. Wood, Jr., M. D., is an able article on a subject of deepest importance to the whole community. The author contrasts the method of medical education, enforced and regulated by law in most civilized countries, with the almost total neglect of all precautions, and the generally low standing of the profession in America, and proposes feasible remedies. "Risks" is a charming and ingenious story by G. P. Lathrop. The next to call our attention is a short but interesting paper by Sarah B. Wister, entitled "Ballads and Bards of the Tyrol." "The Atonement of Leam Dundas," the serial of this magazine, increases in interest. "A Night of Adventures," by Fitzedward Hall, is an interesting descriptive article on travel in India, the writer having passed some years in that country in an official capacity. In this number are several other articles and stories, our space allowing only mention of two of them, "Miss Willard's Two Rings," by Sherwood Bonner, and Miss Lucy H. Hooper's "Housekeeping in Paris," the former is a very striking story, the latter, as the title suggests, another of those pleasant, gossipy articles from the pen of that graceful American correspondent. Mrs. Hooper. "Our Monthly Gossip" contains a variety of short articles of interest, while the "Literature of the Day" embraces the usual reviews of new books. The January number will begin the new volume of this magazine, which we commend to our readers as one of the most attractive published.

INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS NOTES.

A fifty barrel oil well was struck near Grafton, Ohio, recently.

Buildings for a chair factory are being erected at Akron, Ohio.

A carpet stretcher manufactory is to be established at Union City, Pa.

Wages are low and workpeople are plenty at the New York Labor Bureau.

A large number of sleds were shipped to Europe lately from Binghampton, N. Y.

A single firm at North Brookfield, Mass., produces 6,500 pairs of boots and shoes per day.

Martin, Henderson & Co.'s foundry at Hanging Rock, Ohio, is in full blast, with plenty of orders.

An unusually large quantity of cider has been made in Vermont this year, and it brings $3 a barrel.

Two hundred men are at work grading the Lewisburg and Spruce Creek Railroad in and about Paddy's Mountain tunnel, Centre county.

The making of leather belting is an important branch of manufacture in Philadelphia; there are six manufactories engaged in the business.

The manufacture of peat for the San Francisco market is a new industry just started in the vicinity of Stockton, with good promise of success.

The furnace, coal works, coke ovens, ore banks, etc., in Wampum, Lawrence county, Pa., are running in full blast, and times are brightening up somewhat.

Philadelphia is the headquarters in this country for the manufacture of morocco, deep leather and calf-kid; there are about thirty manufactories engaged in the business there.

The San Francisco papers are jubilant over the near completion of the first ship ever built at that port. The vessel will be 1,000 tons measurement, and constructed wholly of fir.

The bands at the shops and round houses of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Harrisburg, have gone on the eight hour system again—four hours to constitute a day's work on Saturday.

An effort is being made to establish a cotton factory in Newbern, North Carolina. The Welch Hosiery Mills, at Waterville, Connecticut, are moving in the matter in connection with the citizens of Newbern.

In Deerfield, N. H., last year, there were sawed 2,500,000 feet of boards, 70,000 clapboards, and 400,000 shingles. In the same town between July, 1874, and July, 1875, there were 525,000 pairs of shoes and boots made.

There are now three polished plate glass manufactories in this country—one each at New Albany, Indiana, Louisville, Kentucky, and St. Louis, Missouri, and one rough plate glass factory at Lenox, Massachusetts.

The attempt to bore an artesian well at Fort Wayne, Ind., has resulted in a failure to discover water at a depth of three thousand feet. The work has been conducted at the public expense, but will now be abandoned.

The John Cooper Engine Manufacturing Company, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, which lately suspended work, it is understood, will resume business in a short time. A new stock company has been organized with a capital of $100,000.

The Coshocton, Ohio, Iron and Steel Works, which suffered a complete collapse from the panic of 1873, are now running again at full capacity. The pay roll of the establishment to workmen alone amounts to from $2,000 to $3,000 per month.

Says the Natchitoches *Vindicator*: "Major James has now at work upon the New Orleans and Pacific Railroad 580 laborers, and is cutting out and grading nearly a mile per day. The first surveying party have just passed through this place on their way to Marshall, Texas."

In 1829 there were about 60 paper mills in Massachusetts, only 6 of which had machines. They consumed about 1,700 tons of rags, and produced about 2,000 tons of paper in a year. Massachusetts has now 148 in operation, with a capacity of manufacturing 186 tons of paper every twenty-four hours.

The Ironton, Ohio, *Journal* says: Not many charcoal furnaces in this region will run next year. One of our heaviest manufacturers of charcoal iron says he has been selling iron for the last two years at $22 per ton less than it cost him to make it, and that he has lost at least $40,000 by the depression of the iron business.

The Florence (Mass.) Manufacturing Company, which manufactures brushes, mirrors, buttons, etc., of a patented composition, started a duplicate shop in London, England, about a year ago, which is already a success, doing nearly as much business as the Florence manufactory, one of the first industries of the place.

There are employed in the factories located in Hartford, Conn., or owned exclusively by Hartford parties, between 8,000 and 10,000 women, boys and girls. The neighboring towns, too, Meriden, New Britain, Middletown, Waterbury, Southington Hall make very favorable reports as to the outlook for the winter trade.

The United States Rolling Stock Company is now employing a large number of men in its establishment at Urbana, Ohio. Large buildings for the storage of cars and car builders' materials are in course of erection. The original plans of the company have been considerably modified by unexpected changes in the railway business of the country.

The York, Pa., *Republican* says: We are pleased to hear that the people of the lower end of Adams and the upper end of this county are making a determined move in the direction of a new railroad. For before Adams county, to a point on the Harrisburg and Potomac Railroad, at or near Dillsburg, this county. The proposed route, passing through Abbottstown, East Berlin and Wellsville, traverses some of the best portions of Adams and York counties, and when completed will prove of undoubted advantage to a large portion of our citizens. That the movement is now in a fair way to be consummated is not a feint to prevent the building of other contemplated lines, or to produce a spasmodic inflation of the value of property along the route, but is the earnest determined work of reliable men, who see and feel the necessity of a road through the sections traversed by the already surveyed route, and "mean business" when they say they are determined to build the road.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* of the 12th inst. says: The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region during the past week was, by rail 65,804 tons, by canal, 22,751 tons; total, 88,555 tons, against 126,613 tons for corresponding period of last year. Decrease, 38,058 tons. The quantity so far sent this year is 3,000,000 tons, against 4,222,488 tons for same period last year. Decrease, 355,484 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the week was: Anthracite, 476,864 tons; bituminous, 83,247 tons; total, 560,110 tons, against 470,558 tons anthracite and 77,014 tons bituminous; total, 547,572 tons for the corresponding week of last year. Increase in anthracite, 6,306 tons; increase of bituminous, 6,222 tons; total increase, 15,583 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions so far this year is: Anthracite, 17,436,826 tons; bituminous 3,356,395 tons; total, 20,883,221 tons, against 17,614,483 tons anthracite and 3,136,563 tons bituminous; total, 20,750,986 tons for corresponding period of last year. Decrease of anthracite, 177,657 tons; increase of bituminous, 220,832 tons.

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As contrasted with fortunate charlatanism, well-merited success is less frequent than it ought to be. Puffery, blatant assertion and coined recommendations, too often, for instance, give an ephemeral popularity to medicinal compounds intrinsically worthless at the expense of really deserving remedies, and to the grievous detriment of the sick. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a tonic alterative which has achieved one of the best merited and most signal successes of the nineteenth century, has never relied on such methods of manufacturing a reputation, nor has the competion or counterfeit tonics ever affected its reputation in the slightest degree. That it is the best remedy for malaria, and the surest safeguard against it; that it eradicates dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, disorders of the kidneys and bladder, and the various causes which produce weakness, are implicit and well founded beliefs with the great body of the American people.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, November 15, 1875.

The week opened quietly to-day in financial circles. Discount operations were of about the usual extent, there being a fair volume of commercial paper offered to the banks by their customers, and funds sufficient to accommodate all the needs of first-class borrowers. Rates were steady at 6@7 per cent. for first-class short-time paper with collateral security; 8@9 per cent. for prime commercial bills at the banks; 9@10 per cent. on the street. We hear of no occurrences of public interest in the market for stocks and securities. Exchange is in better supply, though still rather scarce, and rules at par in transactions between the banks, and from par to one-twentieth per cent. premium to customers and outsiders. We learn from the Philadelphia *Ledger* that the money market of that city "rules steady and quiet with about demand enough to sustain rates at the old quotations, and as long as money is employed this gives a kind of tone to the market. But there is little indication of any material advance in rates at present, and the talk about 'stringency,' and 'bridging over,' and 'active demand,' which has been usual at this time of year, seems to have been expunged from the vocabulary of both borrowers and lenders. Up to the present time higher rates have generally indicated lower credit, rather than increased demand and greater firmness in the market. And whenever the impression has gained prevalence that rates really were higher it has seemed to be the signal for a new influx upon the market of loanable funds. What the next two months and a half may have in store we shall not venture to forecast, but we very much doubt if it develops any scarcity of money."

—The question of the proper rent, or rate paid for the use of money, has for a long time been a vexed question of discussion among financial publicists, and especially among those who allow themselves to lose sight of the operations of the law of supply and demand in this field. As an instance of how confused the ideas of really intelligent writers can become on this subject and how valuable theories can be mixed up with the most radical errors, we reproduce the following extract from the St. Louis *Republican*, with no further comments at present than that the writer does not, and probably cannot, propose any practical remedy for the evils, which he ascribes to the rapacity of the money lenders.

"If a careful examination of the causes which lead to great financial and commercial revulsions were fairly instituted and thoroughly understood, we have no doubt that the high rate of interest charged for the use of money would be found at the bottom of all such distress. False doctrines in relation to the value of money, and the rate of interest may be put upon it, has very much to do with financial convulsions and commercial disasters. The limits of this article do not permit a full and fully upon a discussion of all the points legitimately suggested by the thoughts brought out above. There is radical defect in the distribution of the product of labor wealth in our existing economic system which must ever produce, at certain periods, the baleful effects which we of this country have witnessed during the past three years. Money lenders make use of the distresses of borrowers, and a sourered mechanic had better pass into insolvency at once than to endeavor to bolster himself by the tender mercies of brokers. Failure must come at last. The great majority of commercial failures grow out of an inevitable law inherent in society, that a certain point of effort to concentrate the products of labor—wealth—without due regard to the original producer, must not go, and, as progressed toward that point the inability of the wealth producers to meet the strain prevails with increasing force against the perpetrators of the wrong against the producers, and widespread commercial distress is the result. There is not a fixed and definite amount of wealth in the world, and that amount is not enough to make all rich. It is the desire to grow rich that expands credits, and inflates balloons only that they may collapse in disaster."

—The following data with reference to the national debt will be read with interest at the present moment, and also the remarks of Mr. Edward Young, of the Bureau of Statistics, addressed to Mr. William Watson, of New York:

The highest point of the public debt ever reached was in 1866, and was $2,783,425,870
On the 1st of this month it stood..... 2,118,397,212

Reduction in nine and one-third years $665,028,667

It is computed on the best authority that about two-thirds of the indebtedness is held in Europe, leaving $700,000,000 held in the United States. "It would be," says Mr. Young, "of particular advantage if the greater proportion of our public debt was held in this country, and thus prevent the continued drain of gold to pay the interest."

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

November 15, 1875.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:40 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold.....	114⅝	114⅝	114¼	114¼	114⅛
U. S. 6,1881, coupons..	118½				
5-20's, 1865.....	114¾				
5-20's, 1865, coupons..	116¼				
5-20's, 1868, new.....	119¼				
5-20's, 1867, registered	117¾				
5-20's, 1867, coupons..	119¾				
5-20's, 1868, registered	117¾				
5-20's, 1868, coupons..	119¾				
10-40's, coupons.....	112¾				
Currency 6's	123½				
New 5 per cents.....					
Western Union Tel.....	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
Quicksilver.....		14½			
Pacific Mail.....	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	40½
Panama		130			
Adams Express.....		93½			
Wells-Fargo Express.....		51⅝			
American Express.....		50			
U. S. Express.....		51			
New York Central.....	104½				104½
Erie.....	16¾				16¾
Michigan Central.....		62¾	61¾	62¾	61¾
Illinois Central.....		94			
Cleveland & Pittsburgh..		93½			
Chicago & N'thwstrn..		39¾			39¾
Do preferred.....		54			
Rock Island.....		104½			104½
St. Paul, common.....		35¾			36¾
Do preferred.....		66¾			68¾
Fort Wayne.....		19¾			19¾
Ohio & Mis'sippi.....		19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Union Pacific.....		73½	72¾	72¾	72¾
Harlem.....		124			
Hannibal & St. Jos....		22¾	22¾		23¾
Atlantic & Pacific, pref'd					5
C. C. & I. C.....					5
Missouri Pacific.....					13
South'n Carolina, Ap'l..		30			
South'n Carolina, July..		30			
Missouri 6's.....		102¾			

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central..	....	....	50¾
Reading.....	....	....	55¾
United Co's of N. J.....	132	134	100
Oil Creek.....	....	....	1
Lehigh Valley.....	62¾	63¾	47
Allegheny Valley.....	....	....	93¾
Central Transport'n Co.	46¾	47	200
Empire Transp'r'n Co.	....	52	....
P., C. and St. L. m. b.	74¾	75	....

—At the annual election of the Bankers' and Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association, of the City of Pittsburgh, held at the Fifth National Bank, this afternoon, the following officers were elected for 1875-76:

President—W. N. Riddle, Penn Bank.
Vice President—A. M. Cameron, U. S. Depository.
Recording Secretary—R. Wardrop, Tradesmen's National Bank.
Corresponding Secretary—L. Haisey Williams, Fifth National Bank.
Treasurer—O. C. Camp, Improvement Trust Company.

DIRECTORS.

S. George, Jr., Farmers Deposit National Bank.
D. O. Barr, First National Bank.
W. Steinmeyer, Third National Bank.
C. R. Kramer, First National Bank, Allegheny City.
W. R. Thompson, Mechanics' National Bank.
E. Lamberton, Citizens' National Bank.
Oliver Lemon, Iron City National Bank.
W. D. Bell, Masonic Deposit Savings Bank.
H. F. Voight, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Birmingham.
J. B. Gilky, Allegheny Savings Bank.
W. T. Wilson, National Bank of Commerce.
George I. Whittney, People's National Bank.

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J. R. McCune, President Union National Bank.
John D. Scully, Cashier First National Bank.
George R. Duncan, Cashier Iron City National Bank.
J. H. Walter, Vice President Penn Bank.
W. McCandless, Cashier Allegheny National Bank.
J. A. Harper, Assistant Cashier Bank of Pittsburgh.
J. J. Donnell, of N. Holmes & Sons.
F. Beech, Cashier First National Bank, Birmingham.
A. M. Brown, President Anchor Savings Bank.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued another call for 5-20 bonds of 1864 and 1865, interest to cease after February 15th. The grand total of the bonds retired by the call is $17,285,550. The particulars of the call are given in the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, November 15.—Secretary Bristow gives notice that the following 5-20 bonds of 1864 will be paid on and after February 15, 1876, and that interest will cease that day:

COUPON BONDS.

$ 50.....	No. 4,207 to 5,722.....	both inclusive.
100.....	No. 17,304 to 21,815.....	both inclusive.
500.....	No. 22,061 to 26,500.....	both inclusive.
1,000.....	No. 84,401 to 90,288.....	both inclusive.
higher ss	No. 2,512 to 2,520.....	both inclusive.
Total.....		$7,440,300

REGISTERED BONDS.

$ 50.....	No. 371 to 400.....	both inclusive.
100.....	No. 2,401 to 3,530.....	both inclusive.
500.....	No. 1,501 to 2,150.....	both inclusive.
1,000.....	No. 5,501 to 6,000.....	both inclusive.
5,000.....	No. 3,166 to 3,824.....	both inclusive.
10,000.....	No. 6,901 to 10,150.....	both inclusive.
Total.....		$5,345,050
Grand total.....		12,785,350

Of the amount outstanding embraced in the numbers as above, $7,440,300 are coupon bonds, and $5,345,050 are registered bonds. The Secretary also gives notice that the following bonds of 1864 and 1865, on account of the sinking fund will be paid on and after February 15, 1876, and interest will cease that day:

ACT OF JUNE 30, 1864—REGISTERED BONDS.

$ 50.....	No. 629 to 632.....	both inclusive.
100.....	No. 3,551 to 3,999.....	both inclusive.
500.....	No. 16,901 to 17,000.....	both inclusive.
5,000.....	No. 3,825 to 3,870.....	both inclusive.
10,000.....	No. 10,151 to 10,484.....	both inclusive.
Total.....		$3,024,050

ACT OF MARCH 3D, 1865.—COUPON BONDS.

$ 50.....	No. 1 to 550.....	both inclusive.
100.....	No. 1 to 850.....	both inclusive.
500.....	No. 1 to 900.....	both inclusive.
1,000.....	No. 1 to 2,900.....	both inclusive.
Total.....		$1,475,400
Grand total.....		$4,500,000

—In reference to a reported estimate by Dr. Linderman that the Virginia fire would reduce the supply of gold bullion $1,000,000, and silver bullion $1,500,000 a month for four months, the *Alta California* of the 6th inst. says:

"The Consolidated Virginia mine has produced under $1,700,000 per month up to and including the present month, gold and silver. The Ophir was to raise $120,000 this month, making $2,120,000, the production in both mines, gold and silver. The production elsewhere has not been affected. But Consolidated Virginia will suffer little diminution in its production, and by the end of sixty days both mines will again be in order. Instead, therefore, of a reduction of bullion yield of $40,000,000 in the next four months there will scarcely be any diminution at all. Of course out of $120,000,000 of bullion $4,000,000 is gold and $8,000,000 silver. To withhold the latter would stiffen the price of silver, to the great benefit to some extent; but the aspect of many of the mines on the Comstock, and that of many elsewhere in Nevada, is such as to promise a great aggregate increase of bullion by the end of the next four months."

—The Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company announces a cash dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock and six per cent. interest on the scrip of the company, payable on the 1st of December next. Also, a scrip dividend of thirty-five per cent. on the earned premiums for the year ending October 31, 1875, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on the 1st of December next.

—The net earnings of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad for the month of September, 1875, were $148,150, against $129,347 in September, 1874, being an increase of $18,803; for the nine months ended September 30, the net earnings were $775,396, against $677,388 for the corresponding period of last year, showing an increase of $97,978.

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 114¾.

NEW YORK, November 15.—Money easy at 3¼@3½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@8 per cent. Customs receipts $423,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $275,000. Clearings $40,000,000. Sterling strong at 485½@488.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 114¾, declined to 114¼ and closed at 114⅝. Carrying rates 1@2 per cent.; loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds strong with small transactions. Railroad bonds quiet but firm this afternoon. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy eights brought 116½ and Michigan Central sevens 103⅝. Chicago and Northwestern firsts sold at 105, sinking fund at 89¾, and Milwaukee & St. Paul, C. & M. division, at 74. State securities quiet; Tennessees nearly lower. The stock market was generally strong and higher to-day, and closed firm at some reaction from the best quotations. Lake Shore and Western shares were prominent, Northwestern rising to 39¾, preferred to 54, St. Paul to 37¾, preferred to 68, Lake Shore to 62¾, Ohio and Mississippi to 19¾, Hannibal and St. Joe to 23 and preferred to 36. Subsequently there was a reaction of from ¼ to 1¾ per cent., which was partially regained at the close. Union Pacific advanced ¾ to 74¾ and afterward fell off to 73¾, with a subsequent recovery to 73¾ and final close at 73½. Pacific Mail, after selling at 39¾@40, advanced to 40¾, with last sales at 40¼@40½. Panama was weak and declined to 129¾ at the close. The publication of the plan of the Panama directors by the new line of steamers from New York to San Francisco had only a slight temporary effect on Pacific Mail, but operated to weaken Panama stock. Western Union advanced from 75¾ to 76¾, closing at 75¾. Michigan Central fell off from 63 to 62¾, closing regularly. Erie declined from 16¾ to 16¾. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western was strong, and advanced from 118¾ to 120, closing at a slight reaction. Cleveland and Pittsburgh rose to 93½. Hannibal and St. Joseph closed at 22 bid and 23¾ asked, after an advance to 23. The changes in the remainder of the list are comparatively trifling. The *Commercial* says: "The reports of increased railroad traffic open wide fields for the speculative mind favorably. But for the pending decision of the Supreme Court on the Granger cases, specially favorable to railroad interest to see much higher prices. The Granger decision will be rendered in January next. The Commissioners of St. Paul & Pacific have been purely speculative purchases, begun to accumulate about a month ago, and now submit to a decline of $1 00@2 00 per pound, but buyers, pending advices, are disposed to operate, excepting perhaps in the higher grades, which are in good supply, and will probably continue so during the next three months. Quotations are quite nominal; but late purchases have been made on a basis of about 62½@63 for good to prime, $45 for fully choice; $50 for fully choicest. P. S.—October 31.—The downward tendency of gold to be more confirmed during the past two days, although tea men will not submit to a sufficient decline to induce large purchases. The few small transactions which have taken place show a decline of from 2@3 cents per pound in better grades, say fully good medium, $31; fine, $35; finest, $38; choice, $43; fully choicest, $49; but quotations are nominal.

Petroleum.

NOVEMBER 16.—The market was quiet and rather easy with nominal quotations rather nominal but not materially altered.

CRUDE—The market opened quiet and rather weak at 6¾@6¾c; during the day it became dull at 6¾ at $1 23@$1 25; United 01 22½@1 23½; immediate delivery 1 21½@1 23½; for the month 1 23½@1 24½; for the month of aggregate of 84,000 barrels are reported.

REFINED—The market continues easy with a weak feeling. We quote standard white on the cars at 10@10½c. New York rules at 12½c for November. Philadelphia is quoted at 12¾c for prompt and the month. Baltimore rules at 12¾c.

OIL BARRELS—Are dull and unchanged at $1 30@1 35 for city; $1 20@1 25 for country.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, November 15.—The *Herald* says: The market was a shade weaker; but very little doing. Shipping 1 car 110 bbls; refining 1 car 110 bbls; regular quotations of yesterday. United closed at 22¾ asked. Upper road and immediate shipment closed at about the same figures for a part of previous days. Sales of Upper creek 3,000 barrels, spot, at from $1 47¼@1 50; 15,000 well certificates of 21¾ to 23¾; immediate shipment 8,500 barrels at from $1 41½@1 43.

OIL CITY, November 15.—The *Derrick* says: There was an increased interest in the petroleum market. United closed at $1 21¾; shipment $1 21¾. Total shipments, 84,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, November 15, closing 13.—The market is scarcely varied, except that trade is light; but there is less weakness. The official quotations for the moment must be regarded as nominal. Sales of 500 barrels crude in bulk at 6¾c and 500 barrels refined in bulk at 12½c. The closing prices are: Crude in bulk 6¾c for prompt; 6¾c for November; do in shipping order 11½c on the spot, and 10¾c for November; refined 12¾@12¾c for spot and November; crude 17¾@18¼c; naphtha 10¾c for prompt. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 12¾c; at Philadelphia 12¾c.

TITUSVILLE, November 15.—Market quiet at $1 50 for Upper creek.

OIL CITY, November 15.—Market quiet; held at $1 47½.

BOUSKVILLE, November 15.—Market quiet and dull with no business; refining at $1 42½.

TIDIOUTE, November 15.—Market quiet; held at $1 50.

PARKERS, November 15.—United $1 22½. Shipment $1 50¼; market quiet.

PITTSBURGH, November 15.—Market quiet at crude 12¾@12¼c; crude 6¾c; case 17c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, November 15.—Petroleum quiet refined 12¾; crude 6¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 15. — Petroleum steady; refined 12¾@12¼c; crude in barrels 10c.

ANTWERP, November 15.—Refined petroleum 27¾ francs.

CLEVELAND, November 15.—Petroleum firm and steady; standard white 10¾c; Ohio State test 11¼c; in small lots 1@2c higher.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
B S Duncan	Vesta Oil Works	172
J Bushnell	Lily Oil Works	242
W M Robinson	Excelsior Oil Works	125
W E Baum	Loomis Oil Works	154
S Craig	Sunbeam Oil Works	154
N W Stevenson	Diamond Oil Works	50
Taft & Payne	National Oil Works	75
Total		1,403

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Union Drove Yards, Allegheny City.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, November 15, 1875.

THE MARKET.

The run of cattle by rail was about the same as last Monday, being 329 head, against 379. The quality of the offerings were a decided improvement over previous weeks, and that of the local mills was the most than usually animated, and sales were effected with less difficulty and slackening as to prices. The range of the market was between $3 50 and $6 00, though some extra choice lots sold up to $6 25@6 50. Mills, Vernon sold 40 head; Hampton county cattle at $3 50@5 75, and Jake Berry and Hart Lafty made some sales as high as $6 00. But the selling of the bulk would be between $3 50 and $5 00. All the stock was in the hands of packers, except, perhaps, a few bulls and unusually thin grassers and Texans.

The continued mild weather has its effect upon the hog market and deters those who would, even at present rates buy a few for future use, from investing at present. Besides, prices are too high for packers to come to the front, and consequently there is lower prices and colder weather, both of which seem to be clearly foreshadowed. Price do not differ from those of last week, the range being from $6 00@6 60. The offerings were light and did not exceed 250 head.

The sheep market was rather a dull one, owing to the large receipts, being fully 1,500 head, a considerable number of which would remain unsold at the close of the market. There was quite a number of superior 100 lb. lambs on sale, some of which were sold on private terms and others at $6 00. Choice 100 to 115 lb. wooled sheep brought $5 25@5 75 and from that down as low as $1 00@1 80.

The usual number of milch cows were on sale and were rated in price and to their quality as milkers, ranging all the way from $25 00 to $65 00, calves mostly included.

All things considered, the market to-day was a satisfactory one, and is another evidence that prices of live stock are gradually finding their true level, and that drovers can and are accommodating themselves to the altered state of affairs. A certainty as to prices is surely preferable and surer to afford a margin of profit than the fluctuating ups and downs of the past few months.

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A. Greenwald	Crestline	40
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Total this week		329
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SHEEP.

R. M. Caslin	New Castle	97

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J. W. Cunningham	Wampum	47

[By Associated Press.]

New York.

NEW YORK, November 15.—Beeves—Receipts 4,500 head, making 8,400 head for the week, against 10,120 head last week. Average quality medium; demand moderate and trade extremely dull but firmer; poor to extra native steers $6 50@13 00; ordinary thin Texas and Cherokee cattle $7 50@11 25; fat Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky steers weighing 1,300 lbs. and upward; sold at $11 00@11 50; a few fancy Dressed poultry—Chickens 12@15c ₩ lb; turkeys 15@16c; ducks 12@14c.

SHEEP—Flaxseed is quiet at $1 55@1 60; timothy seed is jobbing at $2 75@2 80 ₩ bushel. Cloverseed $7 25@7 50.

VEGETABLES—Onions are in large stock. We quote at $1 75@2 25 ₩ barrel. Dried green peas are quoted at $2 75@2 90 ₩ bushel.

Provisions

Business in the leading staples of hog products to-day was rather sluggish. Values were easy but quotably unchanged.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10¼c ₩ lb, clear rib sides 12½c, clear sides 12¾c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar-cured at 16¾@17c; Sugar-cured shoulders 11¾@12c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 16c; strict beef hog bet tongues, ₩ dozen, $7 00; ham sausage 10c.

MESS PORK—The market is quiet and steady. We quote at $23 50 ₩ bbl.

LARD—We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ₩ lb 10½c; half bbls 10¾c; 10 lb buckets, 11½c; in 5 lb caddies, 12c; in 5 lb caddies, 10¾c; in 2 lb pails, 13¾c; in 5 lb do, 12½c; in 6 lb do, 11½c.

LARD OIL—The market is easy. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, $1 05@1 08 ₩ gallon; No. 1 do, 95c; No. 2, 78c.

TALLOW—We quote chandler's tallow at 10@10¼c; choice country rendered 9@9½c; mutton do 7½@8c.

—The dividend from the provision week's circular of Eggleston, Hennessy & Co., of Chicago, as follows: "Since our report of the 5th inst. our provision market has ruled comparatively steady, the fluctuations being within a small compass. Transactions in mess pork for the future have been on a more moderate scale only, and were made up largely between speculators. Packers, in view of the firmness in meats, did not care to discount the market to any extent.

"Meats have been in urgent demand, but business has been checked by reason of want of stock. So anxious were buyers that meats in salt only a few days were taken at 1c over previous days. Sales of Upper creek 3,000 barrels, spot, at from $1 47¼@1 50; 15,000 well certificates of 21¾ to 23¾; immediate shipment 8,500 barrels at from $1 41½@1 43.

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The sheep market was rather a dull one, owing to the large receipts, being fully 1,500 head, a considerable number of which would remain unsold at the close of the market. There was quite a number of superior 100 lb. lambs on sale, some of which were sold on private terms and others at $6 00. Choice 100 to 115 lb. wooled sheep brought $5 25@5 75 and from that down as low as $1 00@1 80.

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A Yokahama report, under date of October 30, gives the following account of the Japan tea market: "Since the 24th ult. business has been limited to small parcels made to-day here chiefly to fill up the already delayed sailing vessels. Tea men show more disposition to press business, as the cost to ocean freight would be between $3 50 and $8 00. All the stock was in the hands of packers, except, perhaps, a few bulls and unusually thin grassers and Texans.

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CITY MATTERS.

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Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 15, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Thr.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29 798	41	83	S. W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
2 P. M.	29.853	50	64	N. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy
7 P. M.	29.792	46	61	N.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy

Mean barometer...29.689 | Highest thermom...51
Mean thermom.... 46 | Lowest thermom....39

The Evangelical Alliance.

We have on hand a limited number of the extra edition of the COMMERCIAL containing the full proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance, copies of which can be had at our counting room, at five cents per copy.

Stained

and ornamental glass for doors and transoms, at NELSON'S, 23 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Large Run of Steel.

The Edgar Thomson Steel Works are performing most satisfactorily, in all departments. Last week, running on single turn, they made 616 1690-2240 tons of steel ingots, and 507 434-2240 tons of steel rails.

Literary Entertainment.

The second semi-annual entertainment of the Allegheny county Literary Association will be given in Library Hall on Wednesday, (to-morrow) evening. Hon. J. M. Kirkpatrick, W. D. Moore, Esq., Prof. Geo. J. Luckey and Prof. James Dickson are the judges who are to award the premium for the best performances.

Street Railway Directors Elected.

The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Railway yesterday elected Messrs. M. W. Beltzhoover, Wm. M. Hersh, Jno. McD. Crossan, B. F. Jones, W. W. Patrick directors for the ensuing year.

The stockholders of the Citizens' Road elected Messrs. James Verner, Alex Speer, M. W. Beltzhoover, Joseph S. Brown, John B. Jackson.

The Educational Voice.

We have received the second number (November) of *The Educational Voice*, published under the auspices of the Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute and edited by C. C. Cochran and A. Burtt. Its typographical appearance is creditable, while the contents are varied and interesting not only to teachers but to all classes. The editors exhibit a love for their work and should be encouraged by liberal subscriptions from the public. We wish the enterprise every success.

Arrested For Embezzlement.

Detective Seth Wilmot, yesterday, brought to the Allegheny county jail, from East Liverpool, Ohio, a man named Robert Gracey, who is charged before Alderman Burke with embezzlement, on oath of Robert Burke. It appears that Gracey, who was guardian of Lafayette, Thomas and William Gracey, had in his hands some $5,000 in trust for the children, years ago he left the State without discharging his trust. One of the children having become of age, and Gracey's whereabouts having been ascertained, he was arrested for the purpose of compelling a settlement.

Illustrated Scientific Lectures.

The course of scientific lectures by members of the High School faculty will embrace six lectures, and will be given in the chapel of the institution. The opening lecture (free) will be upon the "Geology of Allegheny County," by Dr. S. C. Jillson, on the evening of December 2d. This will be followed by two lectures upon the "Spectroscope and its Applications," on the evenings of December 9th and 16th, by Professor Frew. The remaining lectures of the course will delivered by Professors Jillson and Durling, and will be duly announced.

Teacher Elected.

The High School Committee, of the Central Board of Education, met in adjourned session last evening for the purpose of electing an assistant teacher in the Normal Department. There were but two names before the committee, both excellent teachers in our city schools, and Miss Maggie McCreight was the fortunate one. Miss McCreight was taught in one of the grammar rooms of the Ralston school (Prof. Burtt, Principal,) for a number of years and was highly recommended. The High School faculty is to be congratulated on the acquisition of so excellent a lady and experienced a teacher to their number.

Personal.

Mr. W. W. Wattles, of the well known and popular jewelry firm of Wattles & Sheafer, No. 129 Fifth avenue, left for the East yesterday for the purpose of replenishing his stock for the holiday trade. The gentleman named is a judicious and close buyer, careful in selecting goods. Our readers can find upon his return one of the largest, richest and most select assortments of watches, diamonds and jewelry that will be offered in this city, from which to obtain suitable presents for Christmas and New Years, and at the lowest prices. The present stock, which includes everything in the line, is now offered at greatly reduced rates.

Advertise! Advertise!!

To obtain the full value of printers' ink, advertise. Do it in your own language, or if you cannot do that to suit you, get some one better versed in the matter to help you, or come to the office with your ideas written down, and we will help put them into shape. By all means advertise. Change often, and when your business admits of it, make different features of it prominent in their turn; to-day one thing, to-morrow or next week another, and then something else. Let your advertisements have something of the dash in them, without great exaggeration. Hundreds of fortunes have been made by advertising, and yet as an art it is but imperfectly understood.

Buy at Home.

The holiday season is fast approaching, and it is a time when most of our merchants expect to do a thriving business. Some of our people are in the habit of going East to get their holiday goods, when they can buy them just as advantageously at home. Our business men need encouragement; they go to a great expense and outlay to procure a stock of goods, such as will meet with the approval of the people, and if it is no more than right that they should be patronized. The more money that is spent at home, the more the people and city are benefited, while every dollar that is taken away is just so much taken from our business men. The principle of buying away from home is in itself wrong and damaging to home interests, and as long as our people persist in it, the community will feel its effects. Buy at home and let this year's holiday season be a busy and prosperous one.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mrs. Rachel Macauley made her first appearance here last night, in the character of *Kate Peyton*, in a new dramatization of Reade's "Griffith Gaunt." We are pleased to say that the star which is new to us has a most pleasing and cultivated voice, and is possessed of no one to see and hear. What particularly charmed us was her self-possession, naturalness and perfect freedom from ranting. These qualities we should commend any actor or actress who has, back of them, the ability to rise to passionate declamation and action when occasion requires, and in this latter respect Mrs. Macauley is by no means deficient. She can suit the word to the action and the action to the word. Her voice is melodious, flexible and strong; her carriage easy and graceful, and her presence attractive. A theatrical *debut* before a Pittsburgh audience is no common ordeal, and the debutante of last night may credit herself with a gratifying success.

The play ran smoothly, all things considered. Those who know the story will be delighted to hear that it is faithfully worked out. Of the supporting company, Miss Alice Hastings deserves to be mentioned as playing *Mercy Vint* very well, winning a hearty encore for her pretty song in the third act. The Lancashire fair was done in fine style, among the attractions being striking portraits of two distinguished citizens whose names frequently appear in our local papers, and one of whom was present in his most critical mood. "Griffith Gaunt" will be repeated this evening.

Titiens Concerts—Postponement.

Private telegrams received yesterday from Mr. Strakosch, in New York, announced the illness of Mlle. Titiens, rendering it probable that the concerts announced for Thursday and Friday evenings will be postponed for a night or two. She was to have sung in Baltimore last evening, and it is now stated that she will appear there this evening. Due notice will be given in regard to the Titiens' nights at Library Hall.

"Steadfast" by the Frohsinn Society.

As already published, the Frohsinn Society will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its formation by producing, at Library Hall on Monday evening next, the opera of "Stradella," with Mrs. Benswanger, Carl Butz and other well known singers in the cast, and with a chorus of sixty male and female voices. The sale of seats will begin at H. Kieber & Bro.'s, 122 Wood street, on Thursday morning.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The new company were greeted by another of the immense crowds for which this theater is famous, and gave unlimited satisfaction. There everything is so good, it is useless to specify particular acts. No admirer of a first-class variety entertainment can afford to miss seeing that now offered by Manager Sims.

THE SABBATH QUESTION.

The Views of C. H. McIntosh, of London.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In a letter addressed to the COMMERCIAL, a few days ago, I promised to furnish your readers with the views of an orthodox Christian writer, on the Sabbath question, which are quite in sympathy with those advanced by Dr. Hopkins, at the late meeting of the Evangelical Alliance. Mr. C. H. McIntosh has devoted himself to the cause of his Master, and his works have been a source of edification to multitudes of Christians in Europe and in this country. He is one of the principal writers of the Plymouth brethren, in London, and issued the essay from which I quote rather to exhibit what are their doctrines in regard to the Sabbath, than to defend themselves against the persecuting spirit of evangelical Christians, and the rigid Jewish Sabbatarians. His notes on the three books of the Bible have been read by multitudes with profit; and, although published in 1855-60, five thousand copies have been sold in this country this year.

The paper from which I quote is "A Scriptural Inquiry into the True Nature of the Sabbath, the Law, and the Christian Ministry." Only that portion bearing on the Sabbath question is given here.

G. A.

MR. M'INTOSH ON THE SABBATH.

There are three important points in reference to which we are entirely misrepresented, namely, the Sabbath, the law and the Christian Ministry.

And first, as to the Sabbath. If it were merely a question of the observance or non-observance of a day, it might be easily disposed of, inasmuch as the Apostle teaches us in Rom. xiv. 5, 6, and also in Col. ii. 16, that such things are not to be made a ground of judgment. But seeing there is a great principle involved in the Sabbath question, we deem it to be of the very last importance to place it upon a clear and scriptural basis. We shall quote the Fourth Commandment at full length. "Remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work: but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work, thou nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy man servant, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattle, nor the stranger that is within thy gates: for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day; wherefore, the Lord blessed the Sabbath day and hallowed it." (EX. XX. 8—11.) This same law is repeated in Exodus xxxi. 12—17. And, in pursuance thereof, we find in Numbers xv. a man stoned for gathering sticks on the Sabbath day. All this is plain and absolute enough. No man has no right to alter God's law in reference to the Sabbath, no more than he has a right to alter it in reference to murder, adultery or theft. The fact is, we presume, will not be called in question. The entire body of Old Testament Scripture fixes the seventh day as the Sabbath; and the Fourth Commandment lays down the mode in which that Sabbath was to be observed. Now, where, we ask, is this precedent followed? Where is this command obeyed? Is it not plain that the professing church neither keeps the right day as the Sabbath; nor does she keep it after the Scripture mode? The commandments of God are made of none effect by human traditions, and the glorious truths which hang around "the Lord's day" are lost sight of. The Jew is robbed of his distinctive day, and all the privileges connected therewith, which are only suspended for the present, while judicial blindness hangs over that loved and interesting, though now judged and scattered, people. And, furthermore, the church is robbed of her distinctive day and all the glories therewith connected, which, if really understood, would have the effect of lifting her entirely above earthly things into the sphere which properly belongs to her, as linked by faith to her glorified Head in Heaven. In result, we have neither pure Judaism nor pure Christianity, but an anomalous system arising out of an utterly unscriptural combination of the two.

However, we desire to refrain from all attempt at developing the deeply spiritual doctrine involved in this great question, and confine ourselves to the plain teaching of Scripture on the subject; and, in so doing, we maintain that if the professing church denies the Fourth Commandment and parallel Scriptures, in defense of keeping the Sabbath, then it is evident, that, in almost every case, the law is entirely set aside. Observe, the word is, "thou shalt not do *any* work." This ought to be perfectly binding on all who take the Jewish ground. There is no room here for introducing what we deem to be "works of necessity," we may think it not necessary to kindle fires, to make servants harness our horses, and drive us like Jehu, neither does the law is stern and absolute, severe and unbending. It will not, it cannot, lower its standard to suit our convenience or accommodate itself to our thoughts. The mandate is, "thou shalt not do *any* work," and that, moreover, on "the seventh day," which answers to our Saturday. We make for a single passage of Scripture in which the day is changed, or in which the strict observance of the day is, in the smallest degree, relaxed.

We request the reader of these lines to pause and search out this matter thoroughly, in the light of Scripture. Let him not be scared as by some terrible bugbear, but let him, in true Berean nobility of spirit, "search the Scriptures." By so doing, he will find that, from the second chapter of Genesis, down to the very last passage in which the Sabbath is named, it means the seventh day, and none other; and, further, that there is not so much as a shadow of divine authority for altering the institution or observing the day. Law is law: and, if we are under the law, we are bound to keep it, or else be cursed, for "it is written, cursed is every one that continueth not in all things which are written in the book of the law to do them." (Deut. xxvii. 26; Gal. iii. 10.)

But it will be said, "We are not under the Mosaic law; we are the subjects of the Christian economy." Granted—most fully, freely, and thankfully granted. All true Christians are, according to the teaching of Romans vii. and viii. and Galatians iii. and iv. the happy and privileged subjects of the Christian dispensation. But, if so, what is the day which specially characterizes that dispensation? "The seventh day," but "the first day of the week"—"The Lord's Day." This is, preeminently, the Christian's day. Let him observe it duly, with all the sanctity, the sacred reverence, the hallowed retirement, the elevated tone, of which his new nature is capable. We believe the Christian's neglect from all secular things cannot possibly be too profound on the Lord's day. The idea of any one, calling himself a Christian, making the Lord's day a season of which he is called to recreation, unnecessary traveling, personal convenience or profit, in temporal things, is, to us, perfectly shocking. We are of opinion that such an acting could not be too severely censured. We can safely assert that we never yet came in contact with a godly, intelligent, rightminded Christian person who did not love and reverence the Lord's day; nor could we have any sympathy with one who could deliberately desecrate that holy and happy day.

We are grieved, alas! that many persons have, through ignorance or misguided feelings, said things in reference to the Lord's day which we utterly repudiate, and that they have done things on the Lord's day of which we wholly disapprove. We believe that there is a body of New Testament teaching on the important subject of the Lord's day, quite sufficient to give that day its proper place in every well-regulated mind. The Lord Jesus rose from the dead on that day. (Matt. xxviii. 1—6; Mark xvi. 1, 2; Luke xxiv. 1; John xx. 1.) He met on it disciples once and again on that day. (John xx. 19, 26.) The early disciples met to break bread on that day. (Acts xx. 7.) The Apostle, by the Holy Ghost, directs the Corinthians to lay by their contributions for the poor on that day. (1 Cor. xvi. 2.) And, finally, the exiled apostle was in the Spirit and received visions of the future on that day. (Rev. i. 10.) The above scriptures are conclusive. They prove that the Lord's day occupies a place quite unique, quite heavenly, quite divine. But they as fully prove the entire distinctness of the Jewish Sabbath and the Lord's Day. The two days are spoken of throughout the New Testament with fully as much distinctness as we speak of Saturday and Sunday. The only difference is, that the latter are heathen titles, and the former divine. Comp. Matt. xxviii. 1; Acts xiii. 14, xvii. 2, xx. 7; Col. ii. 16.)

Having said thus much as to the question of the Jewish Sabbath and the Lord's day, we will suggest the following rules unto the reader—namely. Where in the Word of God is the Sabbath said to be changed to the first day of the week? Where is there any warrant for the Sabbath? Where is the authority for altering the day or the mode of observing it? Where, in Scripture, have we such an expression as "the Christian Sabbath?" Where is the Lord's day ever called the Sabbath?"

We would not yield to any of our dear brethren in the various denominations around us, in the pious observance of the Lord's day. We love and honor it with all our hearts; and were it not that the gracious Providence of God has so ordered it in these realms, that we can enjoy the rest and retirement of the Lord's day without pecuniary loss, we should feel called upon to abstain from business, and give ourselves wholly up to the worship and service of God on that day, not as a matter of cold legality, but as a holy and happy privilege.

It would be the deepest sorrow to our hearts to think that a true Christian should be found taking common ground with the ungodly, the profane, the thoughtless, and the pleasure-hunting multitude, in desecrating the Lord's day. It would be sad, indeed, if the children of the kingdom and the children of this world were to meet in an excursion train on the Lord's day. We feel persuaded that any who, in any wise, profane or treat with lightness the Lord's day, act in direct opposition to the word and Spirit of God.

The above are our thoughts in reference to the Lord's day, and we therefore consider ourselves unfairly dealt with when we are represented as having any sympathy with the wickedness and infidelity that would propose measures for the open and deliberate profanation of the Lord's day. We utterly abhor such measures, and the spirit from which they emanate.

* For a fuller exposition of the doctrine of the Sabbath, see "Notes on Genesis," (Chapter II.) Also "Notes on Exodus," (Chapters xvi. and xx.) London: George Morrish, 24, Warwick-square, Paternoster Row.

SELECT COUNCIL.

Meeting Yesterday—Clearing the Desk of C. C. Business—Time Fixed for the Election to fill a Vacancy in the Board of Poor Guardians—The Question of Representation in Councils—Report of the Special Committee to Procure Legislation in the Matter, &c., &c.

Select Council held a meeting yesterday afternoon, President Gross in the chair.

VACANCY IN THE BOARD OF POOR GUARDIANS.

The Clerk read a communication from the Secretary of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, informing the Council that there was a vacancy in the Board, caused by the death of R. H. Hartley. The paper was received and filed, and next Monday at half-past two o'clock, P. M., was fixed as the time for an election to fill the vacancy. The Select branch alone elects in this case.

PETITIONS, ETC.

The following papers were presented: Petition for two gas lamps on Hatfield street, between Forty-eighth and Fiftieth streets; for opening, grading and paving Harrison street, from Fiftieth to Fifty-second street; James Woodburn's appeal for relief from over-assessments; petition of J. W. Birmingham for exonoration of business tax; of James Mills, Seventeenth ward, for abatement of business tax; for two gas lamps on street running from Butler street to the Sharpsburg bridge; of Edward Shannon, for abatement of business tax; for gas lamps on Liberty avenue, at Allegheny Valley Railroad crossing. The above were referred to appropriate committees.

OLD COMMON COUNCIL BUSINESS.

The following ordinances, passed in Common Council, were taken up:

An ordinance repealing an ordinance for the opening of School alley. Laid over.

An ordinance amending an ordinance for a public sewer on Thirty-third street, from Penn avenue to the Allegheny river. The ordinance provides for building the sewer from the north instead of the south side of Penn avenue. Passed.

An ordinance for a board walk on Jones avenue. Laid over.

An ordinance locating Fort alley at the Point. Laid on the table.

An ordinance changing the name of Second street to First street. Passed.

An ordinance locating Second street. Passed.

An ordinance locating Stanwick street, between Penn avenue and Duquesne Way. Passed.

A resolution requesting the heads of departments to furnish to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform a detailed list of all persons employed in the several departments with the salaries attached, &c. Passed.

An ordinance for a boardwalk on Arch street, from Jones avenue to the line of property of Western Pennsylvania Hospital. Laid over.

An ordinance for opening Mt. Oliver street, from Plane avenue to the city line. Passed.

Plan of streets in Mrs. Denny's property, Thirty-fifth ward. Referred to a committee for examination.

An ordinance establishing the grade of Wilson street, from Spring to Ridge street, Twenty-first ward. Passed.

UNFINISHED SELECT COUNCIL BUSINESS.

An ordinance for a wooden bridge on Sylvan avenue extension across Watson's Hollow. Passed.

An ordinance amending an ordinance for a boardwalk on Orphan street from Larimer avenue to Williams street. Passed.

An ordinance opening McCandless avenue from Stanton avenue to the Allegheny river. Passed.

THE REPRESENTATION BILL.

Dr. Kerr, from the special committee appointed to draft an act of Assembly to regulate the representation in Councils, reported the following:

An act regulating the representation and election of members of Select Council of the several wards of the city or cities of the second class of this Commonwealth; and authorizing the Councils of such cities to change the boundary lines, and to increase or diminish the number of the wards thereof.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., that each of the wards of any city of the second class in this Commonwealth shall be entitled to but one member of the Select Council of said city; who shall have the qualifications required by the charter and constituent acts of said city. The provisions of this section shall take effect on the 1st day of January, 1877, and that the members of said Councils of said city or cities of the second class, elected in 1875, for the term of two years, from January 1st, 1876, shall hold office only until the first Monday of April, 1877; and those elected in February, 1876, for the term of two years, from January, 1877, shall not take their seats in said Councils, but said seats shall remain vacant and their said term of office abolished. That there shall be an election for members of Select Council of said city or cities held on the third Tuesday of February, 1877, and annually thereafter; that the persons elected on the third Tuesday of February, 1877, to the Select Council of said city or cities from the odd numbered wards thereof, hold their office for the term of one year, from the first Monday of April, 1877, and those elected from even numbered wards, shall hold their offices for the term of two years, from the first Monday of April, 1877, and the successors of all of said Select Council chosen for the term of two years, except when they are elected to fill a vacancy in any such term, when they shall be elected to fill such vacancy, for the unexpired term.

SEC. 2. That the Councils of any of said cities of the second class shall hereafter have authority to at any time change the boundary lines and wards of, or diminish the number of such city by division or consolidation of said wards or otherwise.

Mr. Sawyer moved to indefinitely postpone.

A lengthy discussion followed, at the close of which Mr. Aiken called for the ayes and nays, and the call being sustained, the Clerk called the roll, resulting as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Atkinson, Buckley, Daniels, Darlington, Goldthorpe, Hayden, Hunter, Kerr, Kerwin, Kreamer, Meyer, Murray, McCombs, McClurg, Rodgers, Sawyer, Vierheller—18.

Nays—Messrs. Abl, Ahlborn, Aiken, Arnhult, Bickley, Breed, Brown, Carr, Chislett, Clemens, Finley, Froehlich, Haines, Herron, Jeremy, Kerr, Knapp, Liddell, Littell, Metzgar, McCandless, O'Neil, Speck, Schmidt, Shipton, Taylor, Weldon, Gross, President—28.

So the motion to indefinitely postpone was lost.

Mr. Aiken moved to make the matter the special order for Monday, 29th inst. Carried.

Adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

The following judgments were rendered at the opening of this Court yesterday:

M'CARTHY-WALTER, CASE AFFIRMED.

In the case of Mayor M'Carthy vs. the Commonwealth *ex rel.* J. H. Walter, the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas No. 2 was affirmed. M'Carthy, as Mayor, had refused to sign a warrant in favor of Walter, on account of the construction of Hiland avenue reservoir, on the ground that the contractor had already been overpaid. Walter applied for a mandamus and the Common Pleas Court awarded the same, requiring the Mayor to sign the warrant. The Chief Justice affirmed the judgment in the following opinion:

"The Mayor's duty in a case such as this, where the amount was properly estimated by the engineer, allowed by the Committee of Councils and finally passed upon by the Comptroller, is ministerial and not judicial. All the facts being admitted, exhibiting the right of the relator to his warrant, it was not the province of the Mayor, or to go into an examination of the previous estimate and allowances, in order to determine whether the relator had received more than his contract demanded. There appearing to be a clear legal right to the warrant for this particular sum, the Mayor's duty required him to sign it. The act of 1874 is inapplicable to this case."

JUDGMENT REVERSED IN THE MURRAY CASE.

Judge Paxson delivered an opinion in in the case of Phillip Murray, convicted of murder of the first degree, in which he reversed the judgment of the Oyer and Terminer. We extract from the opinion, as follows:

"It is an unusual practice for the District Attorney to submit points to the court in a capital case. In my own experience I have never known it to be done. Nor is it easy to see the object, as the Commonwealth is concluded by this verdict. In this case it has resulted disastrously. The only somatatial errors assigned are to the answers of the court to the points submitted for the Commonwealth. * * *

The law of homicide, excusable on the ground of self defense was not correctly stated in the Commonwealth's sixth point, and it was therefore an error to affirm it. It is not necessary that a man shall be in actual peril of life, or of great bodily harm, before he may slay his assailant. It is sufficient, if in good faith, he has a reasonable belief, founded upon the facts as they appear to him at the time, that he is in such imminent peril, even though it should afterwards appear that he was mistaken. The law will not hold a man to absolute correctness of judgment under such trying circumstances.

We do not regard this error as cured by the general charge. An obscure answer may be aided in this manner, but not one that is palpably erroneous. Besides, the general charge upon this branch of the case is not consistent with itself, and may have left the jury in doubt as to what the law really was.

The judgment of the Oyer and Terminer is reversed, a *venire facias de novo* awarded, and the record remitted to said court for another trial."

THE CASE OF DR. HUNTER.

Judge Paxson delivered the opinion in the case of Dr. Hunter vs. the Commonwealth, affirming the judgment of the Court of Quarter Sessions. Dr. Hunter was indicted for felonious assault on Dr. Floyd, and the jury convicted him of assault. A motion in arrest of judgment was made, which was overruled by the Court below and judgment entered on the verdict. This was assigned for error in the Supreme Court. The record presented the single question, whether upon an indictment charging a felony, the jury might acquit of the felony and convict of the constituent misdemeanor? The learned judge goes into the question at length, and then cites a number of cases. He then adds:

"If the indictment here had contained a count charging assault merely, it is clear from the above authorities that there would have been no misjoinder. It is equally clear that a conviction for the assault and an acquittal for the felony would have been good. So would a conviction upon the bill generally. If then there could have been a conviction upon the count for assault, why not without? We have seen that the rule against the non-joinder of the two offenses no longer exists. What is there left to support the position that upon a charge of felony a conviction cannot be had for its constituent misdemeanor? In this case the defendant was indicted for an assault with intent to kill. He was convicted of an assault. This was the very offense with which he was charged. The intent to kill is a mere qualification or aggravation of the crime. The fact to be proved by the Commonwealth was the assault. It was for the jury to say whether, under all the circumstances attending the assault the nature of the attack and the means employed, it was accompanied with an intent to take life. Upon the question of the intent, the jury have found in favor of the defendant, but convicted of assault. How has he been injured by this? The greater crime necessarily involved the less. It was divisible. The lesser could exist without the greater and the jury have so found. There was no surprise upon the defendant. The fact of the assault was the very issue before the jury, and he enjoyed the benefit of their finding. It is not for him to say he should have been entitled to if he had been indicted for the misdemeanor. Nor is he left in any peril hereafter." The judge further holds that the objections raised by the defendant's counsel, that the conviction should not be sustained because the defendant was deprived of the benefit of the act permitting parties charged with misdemeanor to testify in their own behalf, was unsound. The act in question may be regarded as an indulgence extended to defendants in certain cases. It was not intended to embarrass or delay the administration of criminal justice, nor to make two trials necessary when one sufficed before. It is not to be extended to cases not enumerated in the act. In this application when a party is charged with a felony.

The opinion concludes as follows: In view of all these facts and of the authorities cited, we have no hesitation in declaring that the old common law rule, that upon an indictment for a felony, there can be no conviction for a misdemeanor, no longer exists in Pennsylvania.

The judgment of the Court of Quarter Sessions is affirmed, and it is now ordered here that James A. Hunter, the plaintiff in error, be remanded to the custody of the keeper of the Allegheny county Work House, there to be confined according to law and the sentence of the Court below, for the residue of the term for which he was sentenced, and which had not expired on the 12th day of February, 1875, when the writ of error in this case was lodged in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions: and that the record be remitted to the said Court with instructions to carry this order into effect.

JUDGMENTS AFFIRMED.

Wm. K. Hart vs. The Guardians of the Poor of the City of Pittsburgh. Error to the Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny. Judgment affirmed. By the Chief Justice.

Thos. A. Briggs vs. James Davis. Common Pleas of Allegheny. Judgment affirmed. By the Chief Justice.

N. J. Bigley *et al.*, Assignees of James Blackmore, vs. John Heckman, Administrator of Moses Middleworth, deceased; Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. By the Chief Justice.

Matilde Varner's appeal from the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county. Decree affirmed with costs and appeal dismissed. By the Chief Justice.

In re Sewer on school alley, in Pittsburgh. *Certiorari* to the Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county. Appeal quashed and proceedings affirmed. By the Chief Justice.

Wm. C. Barr, an insolvent debtor. *Certiorari* to the Common Pleas of Allegheny. Proceedings affirmed. By the Chief Justice.

H. N. Lee vs. R. E. Sellers, *et al.* Common Pleas No. 1, of Allegheny. Judgment affirmed. By the Chief Justice.

Hiram Sinclair vs. Borough of McKeesport. *Certiorari* to the Quarter Sessions of Allegheny. Proceedings affirmed. By the Chief Justice.

Robert Hutchinson vs. Wm. H. Williams. Common Pleas No. 1, of Allegheny. Judgment affirmed. By the Chief Justice.

Pennsylvania Company, operating Cleveland and Pittsburgh road vs. Alexander B. Wason. Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny. Judgment affirmed. By the Chief Justice.

David L. Patterson vs. Ben Franklin Insurance Company. Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny. Judgment affirmed. By the Chief Justice.

Thomas J. Hunter vs. Benjamin H. Laird. Common Pleas of Allegheny. Judgment affirmed. By the Chief Justice.

Armstrong county vs. Overseers of the Poor of Buffalo, Butler county. Quarter Sessions of Armstrong county. Proceedings affirmed. By the Chief Justice.

JUDGMENTS REVERSED.

Lane vs. Nelson. Common Pleas of Jefferson county. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Sharswood.

Reamer vs. Bell. Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Paxson.

Rice vs. Olin. Common Pleas of Erie county. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Paxson.

CASES ARGUED.

The list of cases from Washington, Greene, Butler and Beaver was then called, and the following were argued:

Margaret Hill, for use, vs. Kincaid; error to the Common Pleas of Greene. Argued by Hoge for plaintiff in error, and Black, contra.

Tarr et al. vs. Scott; error to the Common Pleas of Butler. Argued by Golden for plaintiffs in error, and Mitchell and McCullough, contra.

Allen's appeal in *re* distribution of the proceeds of Sheriff's sale; *certiorari* to the Common Pleas of Butler. Argued by Breden for appellants: *nemo contra.*

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

There being no cases ready for trial yesterday, the court adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

N. Whiting & Co., debtors. The return day of the order of reference was extended to the 4th proximo.

John A. Martin, bankrupt. The rule for the payment of certain rent claimed by W. H. Thompson, by consent made absolute as to rent due at the time of the filing of the petition in the bankruptcy, and as to the remainder of the amount claimed, the same is referred to Register Shafer for examination and report.

Smith's bankrupts. An order was made directing Register Harper to ascertain certain liens to be paid out of the proceeds of sale and make distribution of said proceeds.

George S. Lacy vs. Wm. B. McClean & Co. Rule granted on the creditors to show cause why proceedings in bankruptcy should not be dismissed, returnable on the 25th inst.

Nation Trust Company, debtor. The return day of the order to show cause and of the rescinding order against W. Hunter, was continued to the 25th inst.

The Court approved the appointment of Julian Allen assignee of Fred. Fette, bankrupt.

Fred. Fette, bankrupt. Petition of Julian Allen, assignee, for an injunction to restrain Schoek and Albert Fette and Fred. Fette *et al.* from disposing of certain property claimed by said assignee, for the Marshal to take provisional charge of the same, for leave to prosecute suits, for examination of bankrupts and others and for the appointment of solicitor, &c. Prayer of the petitioner granted.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Alexander Chambers and wife vs. David McDonald and wife, action on replevin, the verdict was in favor of the defendants, and not for the plaintiffs, as erroneously reported in yesterday's paper.

Mary McMillan vs. Solomon Hobenstein: action of trover and conversion. Verdict for plaintiff for $100.

John Froelich vs. Peter Fromm, garnishee of John Hune. Verdict for defendant.

Wm. A. Stipp, assignee, vs. B. Volk; action for goods sold: verdict for plaintiff for $20 01.

C. W. Ehler vs. Henry Hermann. J. F. Slagle, Esq., appointed master.

Philip Siegman vs. A. G. McGrew & Co. Sheriff's interpleader; verdict for the defendants.

John Mitch vs. Philip Weber; action of trover and conversion. Judgment conferred for twenty-three dollars and costs.

W. E. Tustin vs. J. Val. Frosbe; action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $52 25.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Dickson vs. Cooling; McVay & Co. vs. Canfield; Dyer vs. Black; Cole vs. Pert *et al.*; Lyon vs. Miller; O'Neil & Rook vs. Phillips; Comer *et al.* vs. Meyer *et al.*; COMMERCIAL Printing Company vs. McPherson; Rattigan use vs. New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company; Verner & Co. vs. Swoope, Watt, Lang & Co. vs. Beeson *et al.*; Great Western Mutual Building and Loan Association vs. Ramsey; Collins' executor vs. Collins; Cruse vs. Hogan; Welsh vs. Rabbit; McClelland use vs. COMMERCIAL Printing Company; Mechling Prest vs. League.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of S. T. Duncan vs. Ralya & Robertson, is still on trial.

A final decree was granted, divorcing Ada E. Copley from her husband, Henry E. Copley.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Mauch vs. Kreuzkamp(4) Reineman vs. Jackson; Splane vs. Petty et al.; Marshall vs. Swaney et al.; Roth et al. vs. Northwestern Insurance Company; Elsesser vs. same; Wilson vs. Donnell; Hertz & Gray vs. Aiken; McGuire vs. Walters.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

In the case of Caroline Kohrsenn, charged with perjury, the jury acquitted.

A. and T. Bros. was entered in the case of George Voelker, indicted for escaping from the Sharpsburg lock-up—the prosecutor, H. J. McGovern, consenting.

Joseph Deppe was tried for selling liquor to an habitual drunkard, Mrs. August Weithorn being the complainant. Jury out.

Through Cars to Florida.

The Louisville and Great Southern Railroad is now running Pullman Palace cars through from Louisville to Jacksonville, Florida, and is selling round trip tickets at greatly reduced rates, good going South fifteen days from date of sale, and good to return until June first. This announcement should be sufficient to induce all who may want to visit this beautiful winter resort to take the line via Louisville. If any detailed information is desired, address C. P. Atmore, Louisville, Kentucky.

NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Meeting of Allegheny Council Committees—The Question of the Right of Way to the Pittsburgh and Northwestern Railroad Company—Col. Bayne's Statement Concerning the Projected Enterprise—Mr. Hampton, for the Pennsylvania Company, Opposes the Project—Action of the Committees—Other Matters.

There was a joint meeting last evening of the Allegheny Council Committees on Streets and Railroads, to consider the petition of the Pittsburgh and Northwestern Railroad Company for the right of way from Federal street to the western line of the city. Mr. Ackley, Chairman of the Street Committee, presided.

The importance of the matter to be considered brought out a full attendance of both committees, together with a number of railroad officials. Col. Bayne appeared in behalf of the Northwestern Company, and Mr. Hampton was there in the interest of the Pennsylvania Company, and of course opposed the project.

COL. BAYNE OPENS THE CASE.

Col. Bayne said the Pittsburgh and Northwestern Railroad Company was composed of two corporations, organized respectively under the free railroad laws of Ohio and Pennsylvania, having effected a consolidation under the laws of both States. The company have the requisite amount of stock subscribed, the amount of said stock required by the law has been paid in, and the company is now fully organized. The eastern terminus of the proposed road is at the suspension bridge, on the property of the Robinson heirs, and the western terminus at Youngstown, O., where connections with the Lake Shore and the Atlantic and Great Western Railroads are contemplated. The company have given out the contract for the grading and stone work, over the entire route, to a responsible firm, and the firm will have their work completed and in readiness for laying the iron by the 1st of October, 1876.

There will ultimately be a connection with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, which will give a through competing line with the Pennsylvania Company. The proposed road is less than seventy miles in length, passes through the most fertile portion of Western Pennsylvania, and traverses a coal field estimated at forty-five miles in extent.

The company have secured thirteen new locomotives and one hundred and five freight cars, all of which are now ready to be put on the road.

Councils are asked to grant the right of way through the city between the points indicated in the petition, imposing such restrictions as they may deem proper, and to show the good faith of the company they are willing to bind themselves to have their road in running order within two years from the time of the passage of an ordinance granting them the right of way, they agreeing to forfeit all the rights and privileges conferred by such ordinance in the event of their failure to comply with any of its requirements.

The draft of an ordinance was submitted to the committees granting the right of way asked by the company.

Col. Bayne went on to argue the importance of the proposed road, as the means affording a competing line by which the people may be protected against the wrongs inflicted upon them by that powerful corporation, the Pennsylvania Company.

MR. HAMPTON'S REPLY.

Mr Hampton made a lengthy argument against the granting of the petition of the Northwestern Company. Among the points made by the gentlemen were the following: There were quite enough railroads in the city, and it would be better for the city if many of the tracks already laid within its limits had never been permitted. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company paid the city $5,400 per annum for the privileges enjoyed by that corporation, and it was with bad grace that the Northwestern Company came before these committees and asked permission to run a railroad through valuable property and to cross not less than five streets at grade without paying a dollar. They should pay $15,000 or $20,000 for the privileges asked. It was the aware of the Commonwealth was the assault. It was for the jury to say whether, under all the circumstances attending the assault the nature of the attack and the means employed, it was accompanied with an intent to take life. Upon the question of the intent, the jury have found in favor of the defendant, but convicted of assault. How has he been injured by this? The greater crime necessarily involved the less. It was divisible. The lesser could exist without the greater and the jury have so found. There was no surpise up